CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Canadians Smash Into Kleve

See Page 3

WEATHER
Clear To Partly Cloudy

Daily Worker

★ Edition

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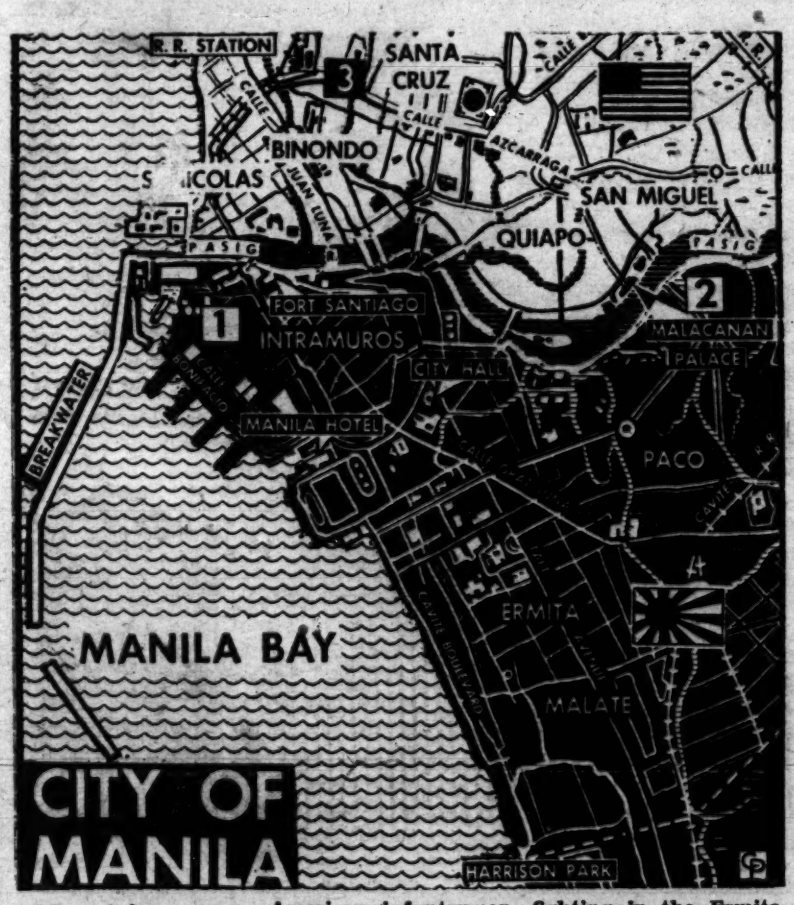
RED ARMY SWEEPS 37 MI. PAST ODER

Konev Takes Liegnitz, Key Rail Hub



Mopping Up: American infantrymen, fighting in the Ermita district (below) are reported within three miles of Manila Bay and three miles of a junction with the 11th Airborne Division battling up from Nichols Field (B on inset map). South of the Pasig River (2) the 37th Division advanced one mile against suicidal Japanese resistance on a two-mile front. Japanese artillery firing into north American-held Manila (3) began to subside.

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The Red Army in a mighty new offensive northwest of Breslau has smashed 37 miles beyond the Oder River on a 100-mile front, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight. The new drive has placed the Soviets within 76 miles of Dresden and has virtually encircled Breslau, capital city of lower Silesia.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, east of Stettin, in Pomerania, captured the important junction and Nazi stronghold of Merkisch-Friendland, 60 miles from the Baltic Sea, and also seized the 12-way road and rail hub of Deutsch Krone.

Polish troops took part in the latter victory, Marshal Stalin revealed.

In the spectacular breakthrough that cracked powerful Nazi fortifications along the west bank of Germany's "river of destiny," Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Ukrainian Army captured the big industrial city of Liegnitz, 35 miles west of Breslau.

The Soviet communique revealed that Red Army tank spearheads had thrust 25 miles beyond Liegnitz to within 76 miles of Dresden by the capture of Neundorf, on the east bank of the Bober River, in a drive threatening to outflank Berlin on the south. Berlin said the Soviets were attempting to cross the Bober.

MARSHAL KONEV

500 TOWNS SEIZED

The garrison in Breslau, eighth city of Germany, and chief industrial center of the area, had only a 15-mile escape gap. Konev's troops slashed across three of the city's vital communications lines, cut the railway to Berlin, and left only two minor railroads and three highways open. Breslau had a peace-time population of 615,000.

More than 500 towns and villages were captured by Konev's troops, the Moscow operational war bulletin said. These included Primkenau, 58 miles northwest of Breslau and 106 miles southeast of Berlin.

Red Army troops under 56 generals were taking part in what Berlin called the "gigantic offensive."

Striking out from bridgeheads on both sides of the Oder's west bank fortress of Steinau, 31 miles northwest of Breslau, Konev's troops captured that citadel and spread out west and southward.

They swept up the rail town of Lueben 10 miles west of Steinau, cutting Breslau's communications with a Nazi foothold on the east bank of the Oder opposite Glogau. Smashing forward through long-term defense lines, they by-passed Liegnitz on the north and took Haynau, 10 miles northwest of Liegnitz.

Haynau, on the Liegnitz-Dresden railroad, is 90 miles east of Dresden, 40 miles from the Neisse River fortress of Goerlitz and 120 miles southeast of Berlin. The capture of Liegnitz, a great 12-way road and rail center, was a severe blow to the Breslau garrison, since it shattered the enemy's main supply and reinforcement line with central Germany.

Between Haynau, through Liegnitz and east to Neumarkt, Konev's troops cut the trunk railroad to Berlin on a 29-mile front.

Neumarkt, 16 miles northwest of Breslau, was won by Soviet assault forces which pressed south from the Steinau bridgehead and its capture also severed the highway Breslau to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, besieged outer fortress of Berlin.

Murray Spurs CIO Political Action

—See Page 2

Vinson Opens Wage Loophole

—See Page 2

Belgian Unity Won

Catholics Join Cabinet With Communists, Socialists

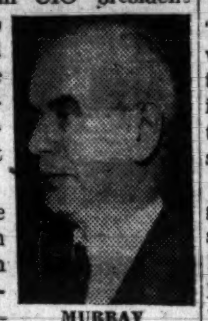
—See Page 3

Murray Spurs CIO To Renew Activity In Political Arena

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The CIO proposes to start moving now in preparation for important local elections which will take place this year for the crucial Congressional elections of 1946.

This was the gist of a letter made public today from CIO president Philip Murray to all affiliated unions on the need for intensifying labor's political activity at once.



MURRAY

Murray wrote that the return of Political Action Committee chairman Sidney Hillman and other leaders, from the London world labor congress, would mark a renewal of "the work of political education and political action of the CIO."

"In the meantime, it is essential that all local unions be advised to continue their committees which functioned during the recent national election campaign and where they do not now exist, to establish them," he declared.

"These committees, together with the state and city council, must organize at once to extend their full influence in the important local elections which will take place this year as well as to prepare for effective participation in the Congressional elections of 1946."

Murray said that CIO unions "must organize more firmly and work even more effectively than in the past in order that we may be in a position to achieve the goals to which, together with all progressive Americans, we are dedicated."

The CIO leader enumerated these goals as "winning the speediest possible victory in the war, the establishment of enduring peace, the planning of a domestic economy which will yield full production, full employment and real security for the American people, the strengthening of the basis of our democracy to assure full political and civil equality and equal economic and cultural opportunities for all men and women of every race, creed and color."

As a guide to action by unions, Murray quoted the political action resolution passed by the CIO convention last November.

One of the points he cited urged CIO affiliates "to promote united action in the political field in collaboration with other organizations of labor, progressive groups, and forward looking leaders of the two major political parties."

Vinson Opens Loophole In Wage Policy Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson opened a very small loophole tonight for settlement of his wage policy dispute with the War Labor Board.

He emphatically restated his intention to continue the policy of refusing so-called "fringe" wage increases which boost prices. But he said he is willing to consider any suggestion to simplify the job of deciding when price increases will result.

The dispute is chiefly over who shall perform what job. Vinson in effect gave it to WLB on Dec. 12 when he ordered the board to refuse wage increases which raise prices. The WLB has been trying to get rid of the job ever since. Meanwhile, it has delayed orders which would give long-sought increases to 170,000 workers in the meat packing and textile industries.

WLB is understood to be ready to approve the wage awards but is unwilling to assume the responsibility of determining their effect on prices.

WLB chairman William H. Davis said that Vinson's statement seems to leave the way open for compromise. It will be discussed by the board tomorrow.

SEEK BETTER MEANS

He said that the order did not change stabilization policy. It was instead a suggestion for a more effective method of carrying out President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order of April 8, 1943.

"This policy is not a new one," he said. "It has been a part of our wage stabilization policy ever since the President issued his order. In my opinion, this policy is a sound one—the correction of wage inequities within the general level of existing prices. I realize, however, that in many individual cases such a standard may prove difficult to administer."

Fringe increases cover vacation pay, shift differentials, merit raises, holiday pay, automatic advancement programs and similar awards. They may not be granted if they increase production costs, raise prices, or prevent otherwise permissible price reductions.

Conference in Albany Tomorrow To Rally Support for State FEPC

A statewide non-partisan conference to coordinate New York City and upstate support for the Ives-Quinn permanent FEPC bill will be held in Albany tomorrow, state headquarters of the American Labor Party announced yesterday.

The conference is sponsored by the ALP "to rally progressive forces against the opposition to the Ives-Quinn bill led by the New York State Chamber of Commerce."

Action in support of the bill also came yesterday from the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild whose president, Edward C. Maguire, wrote to every member of the Legislature urging backing for the measure.

Maguire's letter stated that the bill was introduced after careful draftsmanship and deserved full backing. It suggested, however, that in view of an amendment made by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee making it unnecessary for commissioners to devote full time to the work of the commission, the bill be changed to lift the requirement for a commissioner to preside at all hearings. He recommended, instead, the state labor relations act provision for hearing officers to serve as agents of the commissioners in order to speed up procedure.

The state ALP announcement said that a special committee will be in Albany tomorrow to confer with legislative leaders to speed passage of the FEPC measure. Members of the committee, which will be headed by ALP executive secretary Benjamin Fielding, will include John F. O'Donnell, general legislative counsel; Prof. W. F. Wilcox of Cornell University; Assemblyman Leo Isacson, Bronx laborite; Abraham Wittman of Buffalo; Sidney Greenberg of Syracuse; Morris Zuckman of Albany; and William Mastriani of Schenectady.

State Secretary Hyman Blumberg stressed the necessity for upstate action for the bill because "upstate legislators are being fed the idea that the bill is simply a New York City measure in which they have no interest."

The National Lawyers Guild also sent messages yesterday to majority and minority leaders of both legislative houses criticizing the Governor's budget, hearing on which will be held in Albany Wednesday.

The message claimed that the "fiscal policy of the present Administration toward localities stands out as niggardly and parsimonious as compared with former Administrations."

As proof, it cited the fact that the proposed budget calls for state grants-in-aid amounting to $156.8 million as compared with $198.8 million in 1938, $198 million in 1939 and $194.5 million in 1940.

(Due to technical difficulties Union Lookout will appear tomorrow.)

R. J. THOMAS

Lamula Raps Fare Raise Move

The proposed measure to prepare the way for a ten cent fare in New York City, scheduled to be introduced into the State Legislature today by two upstate legislature, was sharply condemned yesterday by former assemblyman John Lamula.

Lamula threatened a march on Albany against the bill, which is sponsored by the so-called Citizens Transit Committee, a "front" for large realty interests in the city.

The former assemblyman noted that with 67 assemblymen and 24 senators from New York City, the bill will be fathered by two upstaters who have no direct interest in the matter. He charged this was because "a survey shows that approximately 80 city representatives vigorously oppose an increased fare."

He said in Baltimore and in Los Angeles, increased fares resulted in reduction of traffic by 50 and 40 percent respectively. Similar experiences were reported in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Rochester, San Francisco and New Orleans, according to Lamula.

Thomas Tells TUC, 'No Soft Peace'

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—R. J. Thomas, American Congress of Industrial Organizations representative at the World Trade Union Congress, said today that American soldiers in France told him they hoped Russian armies would reach Berlin first because they were afraid Britain and America would make "too soft a peace" for the Germans.

Thomas, who is president of the United Automobile Workers, spoke at a demonstration at the London Coliseum. The meeting was arranged by the British Trade Union Congress and addressed by delegates to the world meeting.

"We want to see Hitler and all his satellites beaten down so badly that they will never dare to raise their heads again," Thomas said.

"If the workers of other countries could come to Britain and see what the Germans have done here with their damned bombs, there would be no question of whether or not there should be unconditional surrender," Thomas said. The crowd cheered.

Thomas promised CIO cooperation in working with the trade organizations of other Allied powers.

"There must be guarantees that we should have no more such aggressors as we have had for the past eight years or more," he said. "Consideration also must be given for the position of workers in China, India and other countries.

"We must help them to help themselves so that they will be in a position to buy our manufactured goods and we can buy theirs."

TOLEDANO HITS ARGENTINA ROLE

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Argentina is the focus of infection for a third World War, Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Confederation of Labor told the world labor conference here yesterday.

He warned that Argentina, led by fascists, is rapidly arming itself for "armed conflict," and he charged that German money was being used there to prepare the way for that conflict.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary, told Saturday's session that labor must have a voice henceforth in all international conferences dealing with peace and postwar problems.

The CIO supports both Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks achievements and seeks additional steps to preserve the peace, he asserted.

Policies must be formulated to "assure equal access among the United Nations to raw materials and international markets," he said.

HOLDS FOR STRONG MEASURES

He expressed full CIO accord with views on Germany expressed earlier by Sir Walter Citrine, British leader.

"Strong measures must be taken to assure the complete destruction of every vestige of fascism and of Japanese imperialism," he said.

Carey told the conference that the CIO was waging a successful struggle against enemies of social security and that it was working for full participation by the United States in international collaboration and efforts to reconstruct Europe and Asia.

A. Gazier of the French Confederation of Labor said the uhe of German labor for reconstruction should come under strict international supervision by world labor lest German labor become "a danger to other workers."

The conference is expected to deal with its key question—formation of a world trade union federation—at Monday's session.

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker.)

By GEORGE SINFIELD

By Cable to The Worker

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The issue of admitting a delegate from the trade unions of liberated Poland was eliminated from the World Labor Conference yesterday as Ernest Thornton of Australia, speaking for the standing commitee, declared that further discussion of the proposal "could only be harmful to world labor unity and give the press an opportunity to comment on our divisions." The standing committee declined to express itself on the merits of the case, merely reporting that one trade union delegation, known to be the British, had objected to the progressive Polish unions on the grounds that the invitations to such bodies should have been raised at the preparatory meeting last December.

Observers here feel that while the British delegation has scored a victory, its bitter and prejudiced stand against the democratic Poles has lost them face at the conference.

The outstanding feature of Friday's session, in addition to Sir Walter Citrine's report on what to do with Germany (see Saturday's Daily Worker) was the strong plea by the Soviet delegate, M. P. Tarasov, for the punishment of all Nazi war criminals and the building of a world organization.

Speaking for his delegation, Tarasov declared that "the working classes of the United Nations which have borne the main burden of the war cannot be satisfied only with the military defeat of Germany."

Green Sees 'Dual' Plot In London

MIAMI, Feb. 11.—William Green, speaking for the only major trade union organization in the world to be out of the London Trade Union Conference, denounced the parley as a "dual, rival" movement.

GREEN

Ignoring the fact that practically all affiliates of the International Federation of Trade Unions, including its heads, are in the London parley, Green still referred to that defunct organization as labor's international body.

It's all a "Soviet conspiracy to split the democratic labor movement," said Green in a lengthy statement. But he did not name a single labor organization that objects to the London conference, outside of the AFL.

No less mysterious was Green's basis for his proposed new meeting of the IFTU as a counter-move to London. Unless he has some hopes of splitoffs from organizations participating at the world parley.

WANTS DISSENTIONS

The AFL President was very interested in what he called "dissensions" in the London parley and lashed out sharply against the "proposal to make German labor slave labor when the war is ended." His fire was centered upon the Soviet trade unions and the CIO. But Green chose to ignore the fact that the program on what to do with Germany after the war was put before the conference by Sir Walter Citrine, in behalf of the British trade union, and received the support of the Soviet and other delegates.

In an obvious desire to create "dissension" at London, Green waved the bogey of Soviet "domination" and pictured the move as revival of the Profintern, an international trade union organization with headquarters at Moscow that had been dissolved before the war.

Canadians Battle in Kleve Streets

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UP).—British tanks and flamethrowers of the Canadian First Army today battled into the streets of Kleve, northern anchor of the old Siegfried Line, and gained four miles through the nearby Reichs Forest as U. S. Third Army troops 110 miles south stormed into the western outskirts of Prume.

Front reports said the British held the entire northern half of Kleve and were fighting hand to hand against Nazi paratroopers making a suicide stand in the narrow streets of the town's southern half.

Major gains were registered by four Canadian army spearheads that swept up six towns as they ripped through the northern end of the Westwall on the shortest route to Berlin. Aerial reports said that the enemy was feverishly fortifying Cossfeld, a rail junction 45 miles east of Kleve and only 20 miles from Munster.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army front was temporarily quiet after the climactic battle for Schwammenauel dam. Rising flood waters of the Roer River, pouring from the German-destroyed floodgates of Schwammenauel, spread 1,000 yards wide at a point north of Dueren and reached a depth of seven feet at places in that area.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PRUEM

Repulsing one German counter-attack, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army doughboys advanced a half mile into the western outskirts of Pruem, a major Siegfried fortress city guarding enemy communications along a 40-mile front, and closed a second pincers on the town three-fourths of a mile to the southwest.

The British fought their way into Kleve along the main road from Nijmegen, 11 airline miles to the west, after cracking through major concrete fortifications guarding the town along the 300-foot high Materborn Ridge. Armored bulldozers followed on the heels of tanks and infantry, clearing the rubble-strewn streets for heavier forces following.

South of Kleve another British spearhead cut through the Reichs Forest, lightly fortified with bunkers and trenches, overrunning Materborn in a four-mile advance and sweeping east to assault a cluster of German self-propelled guns guarding a junction two miles south of Kleve on the road to Goch.

CLEAR MILLINGEN

The Reichs Forest, apparently considered impenetrable by the enemy, proved to be the German Achilles' heel in the Kleve area as the British swept through the heart of the forest and neared its eastern boundaries.

North of Kleve a third spearhead of Canadian troops, fighting from amphibious craft in waist-deep water, cleared the last German from Millingen on the Rhine and advanced three miles across the Reich border to take the German town of Keeken.

The fourth and southernmost spearhead took up three towns west and east of Gennep, mopping up enemy resistance between the Maas and the Reichs Forest and continuing a two-day assault on Gennep, southern anchor of the enemy's defense line running through the forest.

In the Haguenau sector of the U. S. Seventh Army front, stiff fighting continued for Oberhoffen and Drusenheim. The Germans counter-attacked in both towns, driving the Americans out of Drusenheim and regaining a factory in Oberhoffen, and an American attempt to retake Drusenheim was reported meeting stiff resistance in the outskirts of the town.

Belgian Catholics Agree to Join Gov't With Communists

BULLETIN

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (UP).—Socialist Party leader Achilles Van Acker tonight announced formation of a new coalition government composed of six Catholics, five Socialists, four Liberals, two Communists and one non-party member.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (UP).—Achille Van Acker, Socialist Party leader, said today that members of the Catholic Party have agreed to enter the new Belgian cabinet he will name tonight, thus receding from their original refusal to serve in the same government with Communist ministers.

Van Acker was Minister of Labor in the Hubert Pierlot government which fell late last week. The Belgian Regent, Prince Charles, asked him to form a new cabinet.

Van Acker said the new government would be one of national unity, a coalition government. He was believed to plan to include at least two members of the Communist Party in his government.

PRAVDA HITS PIERLOT

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UP).—The Soviet newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party said today that the Hubert Pierlot government of Belgium collapsed because it tried to impose upon Belgium the political setup that existed before the war.

Pierlot and his group "ignored the Belgian patriotic movement and actually aided those elements which collaborated with the Germans during the occupation," Pravda charged.

PIERLOT

"They forgot one little detail—the Belgian people didn't forget the invaders to restore the conditions of 1939.

"The people knew from experience that the restoration of 1939 signifies a serious threat to national security."

Pravda charged that the December counteroffensive made by German troops into Belgium "especially demonstrated Pierlot's catastrophic policy."

Lt. Col. Anna Walker Wilson, WAC Staff Director in the European Theatre of Operations, interprets her ETO-WAC patch to Washington newsmen. The star is for Army Service, wings for Air, dark blue for ground forces, and lightning-struck chain for liberated countries. Col. Wilson, formerly of North Hollywood, Calif., is in charge of 7,000 WACS in the ETO but says 25,000 more could be used.

Greeks Resume Negotiations

ATHENS, Feb. 11 (UP).—Representatives of Gen. Nicholas Plastiras' Greek government and the National Liberation Front (EAM) prepared to resume their peace negotiations late today.

The government delivered its "final views" to the EAM peace delegations, but fresh disagreements broke out at a six-hour conference ending early this morning with the delegates less optimistic than at any time in the last two days.

Foreign Minister John Sofianopoulous, chairman of the government delegation, said questions still to be settled were:

1. Position of civil servants who participated in the fighting.
2. Effective date of amnesty for political crimes.
3. Date for ending martial law.

Sofianopoulous said both sides had agreed on details for separation of political from common crimes; that neither the KKE (Communist Party) nor the EAM would participate in the government, and that the government would not assume responsibility for damages and debts caused by the EAM during the fighting.

Allied Planes Rake Rangoon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—American, British and Chinese planes from Superfortresses to fighters have destroyed or damaged 164 Japanese planes and spread ruin through target areas of the Rangoon district of Burma, the Shantung peninsula of China and Ota, Japan, in 24 hours of major action, it was announced today.

A big Japanese supply depot near the Mingaladon airdrome in the area of Rangoon, capital and chief port of Burma, was the target of the India-based Superfortresses; Marianas - based Superfortresses struck the Nakajima aircraft works at Ota, 40 miles northwest of Tokyo; and China-based fighter planes of the Chinese - American composite wing attacked the big Tsingtao airdrome on the Shantung peninsula 559 miles from Japan.

De Gaulle Tours Alsace Towns

SOMEWHERE IN ALSACE, Feb. 11 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today wound up a weekend tour of Alsace during which he frequently hinted at new French demands in the peace settlement.

The French commander and statesman toured the liberated Alsace towns of Mulhouse, Colmar, Milsheim, Strasbourg and Saverne. At the latter in a special ceremony, he awarded high French decorations to Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel and French Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

Looking across the Rhine into Germany during his tour, de Gaulle frequently referred to "our Rhine" in his speeches. The French crowds cheered such remarks and shouted "vive de Gaulle."

This morning, speaking at the mayor's residence in Strasbourg, de Gaulle referred to the "renovation and expansion" of France but made no elaboration of his remarks.

French Economy Plans Outlined

Steps contemplated in France to establish the "managed economy" of which Gen. Charles De Gaulle spoke at Lille last fall were discussed in Paris Saturday by Robert Lacoste, Minister of Industrial Production.

As reported here yesterday, Lacoste told a press conference:

1. State wartime planning of all branches of food and industrial production, importation and distribution of raw materials, will if suceessfull, become a permanent feature of the nation's economy.

2. A provisional commissioner responsible to the Minister of Production will head every branch of industry; commissioners responsible to the Minister of Agriculture will head production in this field. The commissioners will be guided by over-all government planning.

3. Advisory committees for each branch of industry are made up of an equal number of employers and workers.

4. The government intends to maintain close contact with the General Confederation of Labor and its unions.

Lacoste asserted that he had purged his administration of "Vichy men who were not useful," Sonia Tomara cabled yesterday's Herald Tribune. "He said that of 127 presidents of the industrial-organization committees named by Vichy he had kept only 17."

Soviets Capture Nazi Factories

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—German war factories are the latest and most novel trophies captured by the Red Army.

In one of the Lodz machine shops, parts for 25 submarines ready for dispatch to Bremen were found intact. Chief among the trophies were special ball-bearings for U-boats, and machines for giving the finishing touches to Tiger tanks.

These Lodz factories had been transferred from the Ruhr and the Rhineland to avoid Allied bombings. Now they are working for the Red Army.

Yugoslavia Names Horthy Among War Criminals

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP). — The Yugoslav State Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes has branded as "war criminals" Adm. Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian ex-regent, and a number of other Hungarians for allegedly encouraging or ordering mass slayings and pillage in Yugoslavia during enemy occupation, the New Yugoslav Telegraph Service said today.

The service said that data and documents collected by the commission showed that Horthy was "chief instigator and ordainer of mass crimes on the Yugoslav people." It cited as examples the mass murder by Axis occupation forces of 21,000 Serbs from Backa and Baranja, the additional murders of several thousand Jews, and the confiscation or destruction of enormous amounts of property.

Horthy was deposed from Hungarian regency by the Germans last year when Adolf Hitler and Hungarian Nazis seized control of the Axis satellite nation. He reportedly is a prisoner of the Germans.

The commission also named as war criminals Dr. Laszlo Bardossy, Hungarian premier when Hungary attacked Yugoslavia in April, 1941; Ferenc Szalasi, present Hungarian puppet premier and leader of the Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross Party; Bela Imredy, former premier and minister of economics; Gen. Karl Bartha, Hungarian war minister in 1941-42; Gen. Ferenc Czeydner, commander of the Hungarian Szeged Army; and Field Marshal Bela Novakovic, head of the military occupation command in Yugoslavia.

New Fireboat

William Francis Gibbs, one of the country's foremost naval architects of the war, designed the most powerful and scientific fireboat in the world. It has nine nozzles which hurl water at the rate of 75 tons a minute.

Ecuador Workers In Protest Strike

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 11 (ALN).—The Confederation of Ecuador Workers carried out a five minute protest strike on Jen. 29 against the Peru-Ecuador border treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1942 by the government of former President Arroyo del Rio, which was ousted in May 1944. Forty thousand workers participated here.

[The treaty ceded considerable Ecuadorian territory to Peru]

Act to Stabilize Polish Currency

WARSAW (Polpress), Feb. 11.—Soviet currency will no longer be used in Poland after Feb. 14, according to a recent decree issued by the Treasury Minister, Konstanty Dabrowski.

The same decree announced the withdrawal of the old Krakow zlotys from circulation, the main reason for this being that the zlotys have never received public confidence.

Commenting on the annulment of the Krakow zlotys, the newspaper Glos Ludu declared it "deals a heavy blow to speculators and gamblers. In connection with the progressive development and restoration of our industrial economy, the quantity of available goods will be constantly increased thus bringing about the gradual reduction in prices and a constant improvement in the purchasing power of money."

Springfield Group Asks Senators to Support Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb 11. — The Independent Citizens League has been formed here to work for the achievement of a world peace organization in which the United States will play its responsible role.

The League has also forwarded resolutions to Senators David I. Walsh and Leverett Saltonstall urging confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. The Western Massachusetts CIO Council has already urged its representatives to support Wallace.

Mrs. Minnie Sherman Meltzer, prominent worker in local Republican circles and the League of Women Voters, has called for GOP support of Wallace's appointment. She has wired Sen. Saltonstall to that effect.

"Urge you to vote for Wallace confirmation," her wire read, "many Republicans who worked and voted for you and President Roosevelt expect you to show the courage and wisdom such action requires. The welfare of the people is more important than party politics at this time."

Mrs. Meltzer also wired Sen. Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, who assured her in his reply he was supporting Wallace's confirmation.

GROPPERGRAMS

Slogan for blood donors:
Put your best arm forward.

If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive $1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

Army Fort Celebrates Negro History Week

The Army took note of Negro History Week which began throughout the country yesterday by releasing news that all officers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, were given a course of lectures dealing with the role of the Negro in the Army, and his place in a democracy.

The officers at the Fort attended the lecture at the direction of Col. Edwin N. Hardy, post commander. Col. Hardy as well as a group of other ranking officers conducted the lectures. The now famous and excellent Army picture, "The Negro Soldier" was shown. In one of the lectures, "The Negro Soldier in American History," Lieut. Col. Roscoe Giles lauded the American Negro for his part in building the nation, stating: "He boasts of an unbroken chain of loyalty, extending over 300 years."

"Negroes are proud of their military history," Lieut. Col. Giles declared, "Since childhood the Negro soldier heard at home, in school from the pulpit, from the lecture platform of the contributions Negroes have made in every war in which America has engaged. Many men in the service are sons, grandsons and great grandsons of veterans of former wars. . . . Unfortunately, much of this history is unknown to unit commanders of Negro troops. In recent years, much has been done to remedy this omission, first by Negroes themselves, and by the one hundred or more Interracial Commissions, especially in the South. These commissions, composed of liberal-minded whites and Negroes in the South, have dedicated themselves to the task of assisting Negroes in attaining the status of full citizenship by facing the problems presented fearlessly and attempting a solution based on the tenets of Christianity and the Golden Rule."

The officers attending the lectures were told that the Negroes have the attitude "This is our country; the American flag is the only flag we have ever known" and are striving to overcome the "second class citizenship" that has been imposed upon them. In each war, from the days of Washington to the present, the Negroes "have had to struggle for the privilege of fighting," the officers were told. Speakers paid tribute to Negro History Week and to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, noted historian, who launched the annual event in 1926.

Two Wars Compared

More 105-mm. howitzers are being used in this war than all other field artillery weapons combined.

Gov. Tobin Sets Negro Week

BOSTON, Mass. Feb. 9. — Gov. Maurice J. Tobin, in a spe- Feb. 11 to 18 Negro History Week, and has called upon schools, churches, libraries and meeting houses to hold suitable observances. In the proclamation, which declares that the annual observance of Negro History Week is a general civic duty, and not peculiar to the Negro people, the Governor wrote:

GOV. TOBIN

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts takes just pride in the achievements of colored Americans in all fields of endeavor. From colonial times it has helped to foster the progress of the colored people, and in every generation men and women of the Negro race have gained eminence, often against heavy odds.

"Massachusetts gave to the nation the first Negro poet to attain international renown, Phyllis Wheatley, whom George Washington praised. In the Revolutionary war colored men like Peter Salem, who shot a foreign major dead at the battle of Bunker Hill, fired shots for freedom 'heard round the world.' The Boston Massacre Monument on Boston Common commemorates the martyrdom of Crispus Attucks, first American to fall in our war for national independence.

"Whenever our country has stood in mortal peril, the loyalty of colored Americans has always been unquestioned. In the Civil war of 1861-1865, two Massachusetts regiments, manned by Negroes, swelled the Grand Army of the Republic and brought the conflict to preserve the Union to a successful conclusion by their heroism. The Spanish-American war of 1898 and the first World war of 1917 also bore imperishable evidence of the colored people's devoted patriotism. In every theatre of the present global war colored Americans are defending our country in this supreme test of its strength."

Bostonians Support Nisei Blood Donations

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Strong protest has been registered here against the statement of Charles Frascotti, state head of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who declared himself outraged as a veteran and Gold Star father at the taking of Nisei blood from a group of Japanese Americans, the group came to the Red Cross center in Boston the day Manila fell.

Commander C. J. Farley of the Edwards-Quimby Post, American Legion, in West Action declared himself "shocked" by Frascotti's statement. Farley urged its retraction, declaring:

"No American, at least in my belief, should condemn another because of race, creed, or color."

Farley further pointed out:

"It's easy enough for me to go to the blood bank, I'm just another Yankee, and no one pays attention, but it took real courage for this group to go, and run the gauntlet of questioning, if not hostile eyes. They went, so the account goes, because 'it was the right thing to do.' Not all other citizens who can (and many can't have found it 'the thing to do.'"

WHAT OF IT?

Thomas F. Mackey, state commander of the American Legion, stated:

"What of it? They gave their blood as loyal Americans do. Seven Japanese-Americans are no more than seven French-Americans or seven German Americans. I don't go along with the view that we shouldn't take their blood. The whole thing was given too much publicity in the first place."

Louisiana and Texas Groups Back Mrs. Recy Taylor Fight

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Another step forward was taken here recently in the Recy Taylor case, when the Peoples Defense League, militant Negro organization, met with Negro and white unionists of Louisiana and Texas for a discussion of issues affecting progress in the South.

Henry Hirsch, president of Loca 206, Transport Workers Union, CIO, outlined the facts of the Taylor case, and showed that the safety and dignity of all women is involved in the demand for justice for this wife of an American farm worker. The meeting dispatched a wire to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama urging prosecution of Mrs. Taylor's attackers.

R. R. Grovey, president of the Third Ward Civic Club, Houston, Tex., and an organizer for CIO Steel Workers, endorsed this action.

"Don't be fenced in!" the Houston leader advised his New Orleans audience. "Economically and politically, what is going to be done for the Negro people is going to be done, basically, by the Negro people. Let's not wail about the little Negro fence inside the white one."

Freedom is not achieved by sitting down, he said, and those who teach citizens how to vote must teach in saloons as well as in churches.

Both the Peoples Defense League of New Orleans and the Third Ward Civic Club of Houston are organizations set up primarily to solve local problems (paving, lighting, park space, discrimination, local defense programs) not handled by such national organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Urban League, both of which do good work in these cities.

The local organizations have served as an aid and sometimes a spur to the national organizations in the communities, reaching additional members on such national matters as the vote, unionism, and the like. Now all organizations are coming together, with the unions, on the broad issue of the Taylor case, brought to the fore through the unifying action of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Thus the South is building, from the bottom up, solid foundations of new freedom.

Is He Is or Is He Not Rejected

By United Press

Frank Sinatra, with more than $1,000,000 worth of contracts for radio, stage and screen crooning in the balance, today hoped that he would know sometime tomorrow whether the Army wants him.

Any reports that he already knows the results of his final pre-induction examination on Governors Island last Thursday are just "hooey," George Evans, his manager, said.

A World in Itself in the Heart of New York

By JOHN MELDON

The average New Yorker yearns to visit far off places, own a farm, or sail the seven seas. It is the considered opinion of people who have studied the problem that most New Yorkers are completely unaware of the city's vast cultural potential, its fascinating possessions. They are there for the seeking, but few New Yorkers take time to look around.

Rockefeller Center is an example in point. I spent an hour talking to Miss Caroline Hood, public relations director for that huge, architecturally beautiful city-within-a-city, and we both agreed that most New Yorkers don't know thier own city. Miss Hood, however, backed her opinions with statistics.

"Some 125,000 persons visit the Center every day," she said. "Our guides find, that excepting city folks who come here for business purposes, the big majority are out-of-towners."

Miss Hood gave me some interesting facts about Rockefeller Center. The more I listened the more convinced I became that every New Yorker should take time to visit the Center and enjoy its offerings. For instance, you may visit the Museum of Science and Industry and bone up on the very latest developments in those fields. Or you may wander through the Center's long corridors and enjoy an assembly of murals and sculptures by 90 famous artists that has few equals anywhere in the world. The Center's roof gardens cover 3.6 acres and are four times the size of the famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Courteous guards will conduct you on an hour's tour for a nominal cost throughout the Center, ending up on the 70th floor of the RCA Building. Other guards conduct tours of NBC's big radio broadcasting studios where you get a behind-the-scenes view of radio and television.

I spent about 45 minutes on a tour of the great NMC broadcasting studios and I enjoyed it hugely. A pretty, courteous guide took me and 20 others up to the quite but busy studios and engineering units and explained in detail the fascinating business from A to Z. We stood behind double-glass windows in sound proof observation booths and saw NBC's string orchestra performing; we watched bearded John W. Vandercook sit at a microphone and give out with the latest Soviet advances toward Berlin; later the guide entered a small room while we stood outside and she demonstrated sound effects, from frying an egg to rain on a tin roof.

DAY AND NIGHT

We stood in wrapt attention outside the fantastic looking master control room where more than 300 NBC affiliated stations are serviced day and night with programs and then we gandered into another glass-enclosed room and watched technicians cut records of the programs of the day. NBC, we learned, makes recordings of 90 percent of its programs and has stored more than 250,000 to date. All for reference should there be a libel suit, a charge of plagiarism or some other legal difficulties. We were shown, on small models, how NBC's studios are actually suspended, or hanging in air on Radio City's gigantic steel girders—hanging on big blocks of felt, in order to outwit the constant vibrations coming up from the Independent Subway down in the bowels of the earth. That 45-minute tour was both instructing and entertaining. Try it some time.

Rockefeller Center covers virtually the whole of three city blocks from 48th to 51st Sts. between Fifth and Sixth Aves. Actually, the Rockefeller interests do not own the tremendous mass of buildings outright. But on the other hand, the Rockefellers don't have the average landtenants' lease headaches. Their lease runs to the year 2015. Columbia University owns the land and the whole Center reverts back to Columbia in the year 2015. Once annually, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Rockefeller Plaza is roped off and closed to traffic to preserve its status as a private street—a legal technicality necessary to protect Columbia's ownership of the land. It took eight years to build the Center and some 75,000 union workers were employed. Construction started in September, 1931, and the last building was completed in 1940.

Yet, despite the astronomical weight of the Center's towering buildings, the structures weigh 400,000 tons less than the amount of rock and earth excavated from the site. Some 30,000 people work in the Center during week days.

BELONGED TO THE INDIANS

It was the 1929 crash which prevented New York from possessing one of the world's greatest opera houses. A movement toward that end began in the 1920's and the site selected was where the central portion of Rockefeller Center now stands. John J. Rockefeller, Jr., interested in the opera project, undertook to lease the land from Columbia for that purpose, but the 1929 economic nose-dive ended the opera lovers' hopes. The land was originally owned by one Dr. David Hosack, who acquired 20 acres of the area after it was bought from the Manhattoes Indians for $24 of assorted junk. Dr. Hosack established his Elgin Botanical Gardens where the Center now stands in the early 19th century. Pressed for money, he sold the land to Columbia University in 1814 and its trustees have retained title to the three acres occuped by the Center ever since 1814.

'Forward' Snipes at Painters Campaign for Consolidation

By MORRIS DAVIS (Secretary, Painters Local 848)

Social Democrats have taken the worst lickings of their lives in Painters District Council 9 of the AFL Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, but, with the help of the Daily Worker and the New Leader, they keep on trying to peddle their disruption.

Latest issue on which they are undertaking to campaign is directed against efforts of the District Council to unite Queens and Brooklyn painters all in one organization along with Manhattan and the Bronx.

For more than 20 years, the New York organizations has been fighting for one district council, incorporating Queens Council 28, Brooklyn Council 18 and New York Council 9 in a single body.

DO-NOTHING COUNCILS

Because of the do-nothing policies of the Brooklyn and Queens district councils, the entire membership of both is no more than the membership of a single New York local, that is about 1,000 members.

Both councils are bankrupt. They owe money to the general executive board in per capita. Business agents are not paid. Collection of their wages is left to their own initiative. Some work part-time and some locals collect a daily work tax.

The International revoked the Queens District Council's charter and gave its jurisdiction to District Council 9. But some Queens "politicians" objected and sought an injunction to prevent this change. The case is still pending. The same situation looms for Brooklyn, where elements fear for their soft jobs. Seeking to block the move for unification, they are howling that "the Communists of New York are going to invade Brooklyn."

And the Jewish Daily Forward, true to its stand against any and all progressive leadership in the building trades, is giving yeoman service to these Brooklyn dissidents and championing their cause.

The attitude of the Forward is easy to understand. It campaigned consistently against Louis Weinstock, District Council 9 secretary-treasurer, who has repeatedly been reelected by the membership.

WEINSTOCK GAINS

When Weinstock led the way in adoption of labor's no-strike pledge and, with others, instituted the "work for Victory Day" which raises approximately $60,000 a year for war relief, the Forwards and the Social Democrats in the union talked about "sellout."

Under Weinstock's leadership, however, raises of $7 per member a week, totaling over $3,000,000 in all, were won in the last two years. The seven-hour day was preserved. The victories won the council praise from the Brotherhod GEB and the Building Trades Council.

Social Democrats also tried to provoke disruption around the question of business agents for District Council 9. Formerly, the Council, which has 10 local affiliates, had nine business agents. This was reduced to four. Some locals left without a business agent from among their own members, advocated a return to the old system.

Locals 261 and 442, dominated by Social Democrats, worked out a proposition to assure them a business agent.

Weinstock agreed to their proposals, providing that they would incorporate them in a referendum which would also include electing officers every two years, instead of every year, and levying a $5 tax to pay the wages of the additional business agents.

If this proposition had carried, it would mean that for 1945 and 1946, the union would not have to give weeks and months to election campaigning but could work for post-war planning and better conditions.

Weinstock presented the proposed referendum, covering the nine business agents, the two-year election and the $5 tax, to a general membership meeting. He said he favored it, provided that it was acted on as a whole. If attempts were made to isolate certain parts of the proposition, then he would recommend defeat of all parts, he said.

As it turned out, leaders of opposition locals could not agree. They voted in a partisan manner, splitting the propositions under referendum. Therefore, in all local unions, the administration forces, seeing that no unity could be achieved, favored the defeat of the referendum and it was almost unanimously defeated.

Social Democrats in the union didn't say anything. But the Forwards and the New Leader came to their rescue. They printed articles screaming: "Weinstock defeated on referendum."

That is the background of the disruption now being raised in connection with moves to unify painters in Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan and Bronx. Again, it is just an attempt to fight progressives at all cost, irrespective of the issues.

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4. **Program: Our program is anti-fascist; it strives for adequate social security for the whole American people based upon President Roosevelt's plan for 60 million jobs, his New Economic Bill of Rights and passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill.**

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Needle Workers Greet World Labor Parley

Petitions, bearing 3,465 names of members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, yesterday accompanied a greeting to the World Trade Union Conference at London.

The greeting, signed by Arnold Ames, chairman of the Ladies Garment Workers Union for American-Soviet Friendship, was addressed to the three co-chairmen of the London conference.

David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, one of the arch foes of international labor unity, has been among those most active in AFL circles against participation in the London, parley. The response to the petition was viewed as evidence of the unpopularity of his position among the members.

"May your deliberation be crowned with success," declared the greeting.

"The formation of a new all-inclusive world trade union federation will be hailed by labor throughout the world as a powerful bulwark against fascism and reaction during the war and the period of reconstruction that will follow.

"Your conference takes place at an historic hour. At this time the great leaders of the Big Three are likewise meeting to seal the doom of the enemies of mankind and plan for a democratic world and durable peace.

"It is, indeed, regretable that the executive council of the AFL did not take into consideration the sentiments nor did they consult our great membership before they rejected the invitation of your historic conference.

"The overwhelming majority of the members of the AFL, like those of the CIO favor allied labor unity just as strongly as we support the unity of the united nations."

Garment Center ALP In Milk for Italy Drive

More than 3,000 cans of milk milk to feed Italian children have been donated by members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Ladies Garment Center of the American Labor Party announced yesterday. The center is conducting the drive in cooperation with American Relief for Italy, Inc., headed by Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Vatican. The center has set itself a goal of 50,000 for the first month, just begun.

Textile Union Bares Southern Mills' Price Boost Maneuvers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Making public a "confidential report" showing how cotton textile manufacturers are bringing pressure to bear against a minimum wage raise, Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, today announced that he is calling a meeting of the union's general executive board to decide on a course of action.

The meeting is scheduled for Monday, Feb. 19 at Park Central Hotel, New York.

The union requested the War Labor Board for a 60-cent hourly minimum and a 10 cent general raise. The WLB is reported willing to give a 55 cents minimum and a five cent general raise.

The "confidential report" made public by Rieve, was signed by William P. Jacobs, executive director of the print cloth group of the cotton manufacturers.

A previous report by Jacobs made public by the union, contained sections in which he expressed satisfaction with the results of his pressure tactics upon Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. The new "confidential report" describes how the same effort is being made to induce Vinson and OPA officials to support the claims of the manufacturers for higher prices and profits.

"The complete text of the letter shows the callous disregard of southern cotton textile manufacturers for the nation's war effort," Mr. Rieve said. "At a time when the Armed Services and the War Production Board are calling for all-out cotton production, the major effort of the southern cotton manufacturers would seem to be toward blocking a wage increase which would attract necessary workers into the cotton mills and toward increasing profits which have already reached record levels.

"Dr. Jacob's request to the southern cotton manufacturers to 'keep their powder dry for more drastic efforts' if the OPA does not accede to the mills' requests, coupled with the suggestion that amendments to the Price Control Act be prepared as a blackjack to obtain the same ends, indicates that the cotton textile manufacturers are prepared to sacrifice the entire price control program in the interest of their own profits."

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Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Tradition of Abe Lincoln

WE HONOR today the memory of the man who, believing the nation could not endure half slave and half free, became the leader of the struggle to have it endure all free.

Abe Lincoln was the standard bearer of the fledgeling Republican Party, the party around which rallied the workers, the farmers, the Negro people, the middle classes —the "common man" of that day. He was the symbol of men's drive for freedom and democracy.

He was the great unifier of the patriotic elements of the North who, under his leadership, put down the insurrection of a slaveocracy bent on destroying the nation if it could not dominate it.

Merely to recall these facts is to destroy the shabby pretension of the present-day Republican leadership that it is the successor to the Lincoln tradition.

For who is it that represents the aspirations of the American people for freedom, for expanded democracy, for an end to fascism and future wars? Is it a Republican leader like Gov. Dewey or Sen. Taft? The answer is obvious.

Who, along with Stalin and Churchill, has become the symbol of liberation for the peoples of the world? Is it, perhaps, Sen. Vandenberg or Rep. Clare Boothe Luce?

America's 'Common Man'

To whom does America's "common man" turn in his striving for economic security, for employment, for well-being after the war? To Rep. Joseph W. Martin, or maybe Herbert Hoover?

No. The "common man," the man who wants to live prosperously and freely and peacefully after the war turns to President Roosevelt with hope and confidence. He turns to Henry A. Wallace, firm advocate of the President's policies whom FDR has chosen as his Secretary of Commerce.

It is significant that while Gov. Arnall of Georgia, leading southern advocate of Roosevelt and Wallace, abolished the polltax in his state, a northern Republican leader, Sen. Taft, tries to kill the movement for a Fair Employment Practice Committee by subterfuge and intrigue.

It is not, however, a matter of party but of policy. The pro-fascist, bitterly anti-Semitic Negrophobe Rep. John Rankin, for instance, is a Democrat. But it is highly noteworthy that Rankin, ancient relic of the feudal aristocracy whom Lincoln had to defeat, is rejected by the Roosevelt forces in Congress and is accepted as an oracle by the Republicans.

Lincoln belongs to the entire nation, to all who truly follow in his tradition of devotion to the cause of the "common man." It was a great modern Republican in the Lincoln manner, Wendell Willkie, who coined the phrase "One World." Willkie was repudiated and rejected by the current GOP leadership. But, try though they did, they could not cancel his phrase.

Technically, the world has moved ahead enormously since 1861. It has become far more closely knit. What Lincoln said about the inability of the nation to endure half slave and half free is now true of the entire globe.

President's Policy

President Roosevelt has understood this. Before the war he advocated a policy which would strengthen the democratic, freedom-loving forces of the world against the slave forces of the Axis. If he did not entirely succeed, it was because the Republican leaders, those who now try to claim the mantle of Lincoln, did all they could to aid the enslaving powers in their drive for conquest. They encouraged Nazi imperialism precisely because they feared the march of freedom and democracy.

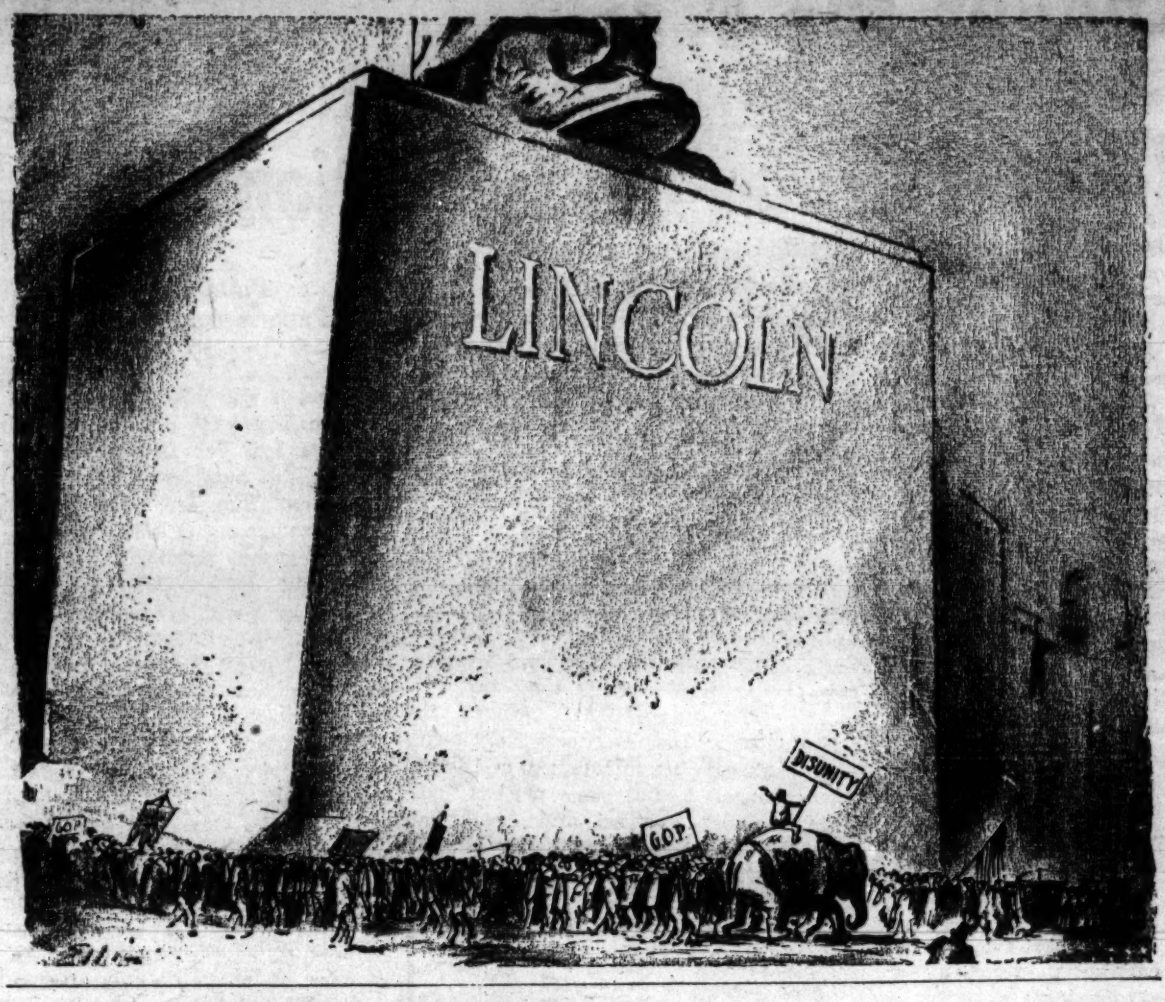
They are still at it. Domestically, they have devoted themselves to crippling our war economy, the material basis for national unity. In their bitter partisan and defeatist struggles against FDR, they have striven to disrupt and divide the nation, to sow hatred and suspicion against our war leadership.

They have not stopped at sowing disunity among the United Nations with their attacks on Stalin and Churchill, and their demand that FDR "get tough" with these leaders of our Allies.

In the speeches of Sen. Vandenberg and Gov. Dewey there is hostility toward the great liberation movements of Europe. They demand that we step in to stop this development. They fear the freeing of the peoples of the world from the exploitation of a rampant, unchecked imperialism.

The inheritor of the Lincoln tradition is the man to whom the people turn for leadership in winning the war and winning the peace as they turned to Lincoln over 80 years ago, President Roosevelt.

FALSE CLAIMANTS



They're Saying in Washington

They Aren't Isolationists

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON

THE other day I happened to overhear one of the men frequently described as a leading Mid-West isolationist discussing the three-power conference with a cloakroom crony. The Congressman was horror-struck by a United Press report that President Roosevelt was in favor of having American troops withdrawn from Europe after a one-year occupation of Germany. He felt that our soldiers should be kept in Europe to combat "Communist" influence, by force of arms if necessary.

For me this chance remark illuminates one of the central confusions in our public discussion of foreign policy. It helps explain why the latest speeches of Sen. Vandenberg of Michigan and Gov. Dewey of New York are seriously acclaimed as steps away from "isolationism," as major contributions to international cooperation.

This confusion is frequently deliberate. Sometimes it is inadvertent. It derives much of its apparent persuasiveness from the use of terminology dating back to the debate on American entry into the war which is no longer either relevant or meaningful. It rests on the premise that American public opinion is divided between "internationalists" and "isolationists," between those who desire for our country a role in world affairs and those who reject such participation.

Policy of U. S. Imperialism

But the midwest Congressman who wants to combat Communism in Europe isn't an isolationist. Neither is the Chicago Tribune's Curley Brooks who said publicly only a few weeks ago that his never-ebullient enthusiasm for the war has reached a low ebb because he considers the Soviet Union and not Nazi Germany the real menace.

Sen. Langer of North Dakota is surely no isolationist. He suggested two weeks ago the consolidation of North and South America together with the British Isles and most of the islands of the Pacific into a vast empire which would naturally come under the domination of the United States.

It is not isolationism as an organized and powerful movement which threatens Dumbarton Oaks and all other proposals for international cooperation. The attack on Dumbarton Oaks and on the grand alliance with Great Britain and the Soviet Union comes primarily from the aggressive and overconfident advocates of an all-embracing American imperialism.

If we must have a neat and conveniently label, the word is imperialism, not isolationism. There are shadings and variations, of course, from the crude schemes of a Langer to the polished and more complex proposals of a Vandenberg. The common bond is the idea, however, expressed, that we must regard the Soviet Union and Great Britain not as allies now and in the future but as political and economic rivals.

In Vandenberg's case even the immediate drive behind his recent pronouncements is very similar to that behind the negotiated peace feelers thrown out before the great Soviet offensive by men like Brooks and Rep. O'Konski of Wisconsin. Like his less skilful colleagues, Vandenberg has derived much of the inspiration for his proposal—that the United States sign a treaty to keep Germany disarmed in return for veto power over European political decisions—from the most reactionary Polish circles in this country.

His Ties to Polish Reactionaries

One influential Southern Senator even suggested to his friends that Vandenberg was making a play for the Polish vote in anticipation of what is likely to be a major bid for the GOP nomination in 1948.

Vandenberg has long been close to Frank Januszewski, publisher of the anti-labor Polish Daily News in Detroit. Januszewski, a member of the State Republican Committee, is a vice president and founder of KNAPP, the most openly fascist-minded of all the Polish organizations in this country. A report to R. J. Thomas by an official of the United Auto Workers charged that this Polish paper was subsidized by General Motors during the strike several years ago and urged Polish-Americans to become scabs.

Vandenberg was the featured speaker at the 40th anniversary celebration of the Polish Daily News. His speech of several weeks ago was published in the paper together with a covering letter to Januszewski expressing the opinion that his now famous plan embodied their common hopes for Poland.

A reporter for the one of the big newspapers which was most enthusiastic about Vandenberg's speech admitted privately that it contained some "concessions" to reactionary Polish opinion, but felt that these were relatively unimportant. Actually, it is the essence of Vandenberg's thinking that the most reactionary circles in this country must drive a hard bargain with our allies, must exert maximum influence on the affairs of Europe, must strengthen just such groups as the Polish government-in-exile.

If there was any doubt about this before, Dewey certainly cleared it up in his speech acclaiming the Vandenberg plan, which was quite accurately headlined by Cissy Patterson's Washington Times-Herald: "Stop Kowtowing to Britain and Russia—Dewey Warns F.D." There is no difficulty understanding what Dewey and Vandenberg are getting at if we just stop thinking about them as school boy isolationists gropingly becoming aware of the outside world. They are very much aware of the world around them, always have been. They hope to play an active part in it—on their own terms.

Worth Repeating

BRITAIN AND AMERICA can work out their economic problems in an expanded world economy, says James S. Allen in his new pamphlet, World Cooperation and Postwar Prosperity, in which he say: Under the present circumstances, rejection by Congress of the Bretton Woods proposals and others of a similar nature would amount to the declaration of an isolationist economic policy in general and of economic warfare against Britain in particular. Such a course can lead only to the strengthening of fascist elements everywhere, particularly to their encouragement in Britain and the United States, and toward a new world war.

There is room for vastly expanded exports from both the United States and Britain, providing only that world trade as a whole is increased.

Change the World

GEORGE DENNY, moderator of Town Hall Meeting of the Air, is a copperhead agitator who needs some help. His programs should be made longer.

With an extra half-hour last Thursday, Denny might have been able to finish the skilful conversion job he was doing on the subject, "Is America Going Fascist?"

In only an hour, he just about managed to perform the switcheroo to "menace of communism," and to make John Roy Carlson and Leo Cherne stutter apologies for their anti-fascist zeal.

Denny's Town Hall is always planted with rehearsed questioners, it is reported. Some of these stooges were certainly Coughlinites last Thursday. With Denny's recognition they gave Carlson the old squeeze play.

The noted investigator of the fascist underground in America was indignantly asked by several broad-beamed ladies from Jersey City why he had never paid as much attention to "the menace of communism" as he had in probing American fascism.

The famed and fearless investigator wrung his hands and stammered something like this:

"Oh yes, but I tried often to get after the Communists! I tried more than once to penetrate their mystic Second Avenue caves or to become a secret bee in one of their

by Mike Gold

Bronx cells. But alas! I failed, I failed! And the menace is still there, and we should all help brave Mr. Denny uphold the constitution and free speech.

"Certainly, lady, I do hate Communism as much as you do, and if I have seemed so eager to expose fascism you must believe me that I never meant to hurt your Jersey City feelings. Boo hoo!"

* * *

THIS was the yellow tone of it. And Leo Cherne, gloom-peddler who sells America short via the "research expert" business, also had to apologize to Coughlinite questioners. Leo mentioned in self-defense that the Daily Worker called him a defeatist, and gave with eager anxiety other testimonals that he was not a Communist. The boys were on trial. They were attacking fascism it seems, at Town Hall Meeting of the Air.

If they had dared mention the fact that women are free and equal in the Soviet Union, but are slaves in Nazi Germany; if Carlson had stated that Armenians are fre and equal in the Soviet Union, or Leo Cherne explained that Russia is the one land without anti-Semitism or race prejudices, then Town Hall Meeting might have considered that a crime against free speech or something, and given them a Denny gagging.

Question of the evening was loaded, of course, with all the rare art of the American copperhead. Denny is a genius of deception,

Town Hall Forum Gives The Fascists Love Taps

like his master, the Reader's Digest.

"Is America Going Fascist?" was how the clever snakes framed their question. If you had the affirmative side, like Carlson and Cherne, you were put in the position of predicting a fascist victory over America.

Judge Jerome Frank, on the other side, was the usual hush-hush Olympian one finds among. "It can't happen here" smug elements. Roscoe Drummond, his co-debater, took refuge in an abstract poem of the American way of life.

Of the all, Carlson was the only debater who threw in a few real fascist names and pointed out some actual fascist forces at work now in America.

* * *

TOWN HALL takes a vote of its listeners after each formu. In the last three weeks its listeners have voted by a 70 percent average that Communism is a menace, that America should help the Polish fascist government at London, and that America should not have a work or fight program. The reactionary and copperhead side never fails to swing a majority of Town Hall listeners. They will vote, I predict, that America contains no fascist plotters. Town Hall is a vast school for pumping copperhead p o l s o n into the American mind. In wartime, here is a matter which needs to be investigated by the government. In France, the job is being done only after ruin has been brought to the nation. We should be wiser and bolder in preserving our own democracy.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Senator Pepper's Facts On Health

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following comment, taken from a New York Times story of Feb. 8, is worthwhile giving wide publicity:

"Senator Pepper said the average cost of good medical care today was about $150 a family a year. Noting that 70 percent of the families in the United States had incomes of less than $3,000, and 50 percent had less than $2,000, he said it was evident that a majority of the population could not meet the costs of proper medical attention.

" 'Seemingly, the only solution of this problem is a method of payment by which the risks may be distributed among a substantial proportion of the people and the costs of illness over a long period of time', Senator Pepper declared."

MICHAEL LEWIS.

•

Want Overseas Edition Weekly

Philadelphia.

Editor, Daily Worker:

May I join the universal acclaim of your overseas supplement. It was a long-awaited and most necessary step forward.

Why not make it a weekly? And why not include a news summary, both domestic and international?

PHILADELPHIA READER

•

How Can They Favor 'Soft Peace'

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've just read the issue of February 1st of the "Information Bulletin" distributed by the Embassy of the USSR and it deals with the crimes committed by the Nazis, giving dates, places, numbers and case histories. Our insane asylums do not house creatures who could be as fiendish asthose Nazis.

I'm sure those who, here, preach a soft peace for Germany, have also seen the Bulletin and previous evidence of Nazi crimes. Are those preachers sane? Are they not afraid that they are becoming perverts of the lowest type imaginable? To preach soft peace is to deny the information, condone the crimes and set up the possibility for similar crimes in the future.

JOE.

•

Soviet Union And 'Russia'

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I'm an American-Lithuanian worker and reader of the Daily Worker and I think a lot of your (our) paper. But I think that the paper gives the wrong impression to many readers when it refers to the Soviet Union as "Russia."

The Lithuanian fascists always write and speak about the Soviet Union as Russia and they say that the Soviet Union is nothing but just Communist bluff. Of course the fascists lie, but the Daily Worker is making a mistake when it writes about the Soviet Union and uses the word Russia. Why should the Daily Worker and such a grand person as Robert Minor misuse this term?

S. MATEYKAS.

(Ed. note: Most frequently we use the name Soviet Union, but the name Russia is also a good one when used in a friendly way).

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

NEGRO History Week is an appropriate time for all of us to think deeply upon the really big lesson of Negro history; namely, **just as the Negro's progress toward freedom is fundamentally dependent upon the decisive economic and political trends of the nation, so the welfare of our country as a whole is very largely dependent upon the further extension of Negro democratic rights.**

This lesson was early impressed on the leaders of our country way back in the 18th century when the newborn nation was fighting for its right to exist. At first reluctant to use Negro troops, the Continental Army was finally forced to do so in order to stave off defeat. And on Boston Common, at Bunker Hill, with Washington at Valley Forge, and elsewhere, the heroism of Negro fighting men did much to make possible the realization of those unalienable "Right of Man" for which the colonists fought.

It is no mere coincidence that during this period of the American Revolution, as the nation advanced toward independence so likewise did the Negro people move forward in many ways toward freedom. The development was so marked that the renowned Negro historian, Carter G. Woodson, calls it the "hey-day of victory for the ante-bellum Negro."

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

In contrast, during the first half of the 19th century when the reactionary slave economy was spreading rapidly, and even coming to dominate in large measure the federal government, the Negro people were pushed downward into the most brutal, institutional form of human degradation that the world has ever seen.

* * *

BUT the Negro's progress curve turned sharply upward during the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction, when the nation was in danger of being split wide open. The basic interests of the growing bourgeoisie of the North, the young but militant labor movement, the free farmers of the North and the fighting Abolitionists—all coincided during this period with the freedom goal of the Negro people. Indeed, those interests could not then be successfully defended save through the freeing of the Negro slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation was no "social reform" measure; it was what Lincoln called a "necessary war measure" to save the Union. So likewise must we interpret the many democratic advances of the Negro people during Reconstruction as necessary means of consolidating in peace the victories which some two hundred thousand Negro troops had helped the nation to win on the battlefield.

In the present period of our history, the

The Big Lesson Of Negro History

survival goals of our nation have again come to coincide with the freedom goals of the Negro people; again their mutual interdependence has been made strikingly apparent. Fundamentally it was the nation's imperative needs for continued existence which have made possible the rapid wartime advances toward full Negro democratic rights. It is no less true that the extension of Negro democratic rights, which brought the Negro masses into firm unity with the broad democratic coalition of national unity, has tremendously hastened victory on the production and military fronts and markedly strengthened the progressive political forces of America.

* * *

AND now, what of the period after this war has been won? What then will happen to democracy and security for the Negro people and the nation as a whole? They will both move forward **together**, or they will be engulfed **together** in the on-rush of postwar reaction.

In the America that will emerge from this war, there is no way to security and freedom for anyone, white or Negro, save through the triumph of progressive political policies for enduring peace and of progressive economic policies for full postwar employment.

The future of Negro freedom and security will be determined decisively by the future of America; and the future of America will depend very largely upon the future of Negro democratic rights. This is the big lesson of Negro history.

Good Neighbor Policy Begins at Home

Good neighbors. We need that kind. We need a policy that leads to international good will within the Western Hemisphere. Anything else is too expensive. Power politics, dollar diplomacy, costs too much if reckoned only in terms of restricted markets.

America stands ready to outlaw a policy that creates bad neighbors. The Henry Luces, McCormicks, duPonts, who hunger for the era of American imperialism, all those who would make of our country the last foul refuge of the fascist ideology, can be forced to accept the Century of the Common Man. We reject any creed that must inevitably lead to a third world war. We are out to defeat those whose conduct leads toward bad relations with our neighbors abroad.

But what about the neighbor around the corner of your block? The un-American Jim-crow restrictive covenant ends at the corner. The Negro slum begins there. Black Jim Smith lives in the first house in the shadows. You hate him. You don't know him! It would be well if you did. He has been your neighbor for more than 300 years. He came here to America in 1619, perhaps before your fathers did. He came before it was a United States of America. He came as a slave yet he helped to create the United States.

Slavery as a system of society was nothing new. Only the conditions in America were

by William L. Patterson

new. We built the first great democracy and nevertheless had slavery. It sounds contradictory. It is. But it's true. Learn the reasons. They have nothing to do with color. Your forefathers passed through their slavery in Britain, or in the German forests, or in Greece or Rome or France, or some place over there centuries ago. Slavery is a system all have known in the course of human development—white as well as black. Some experienced it earlier, some later. Geography, economic conditions, political relations determined the time and the place. But all of us have slavery in our backgrounds.

Despite the chains of slavery, black America never ceased to fight for the expansion and extension of American freedom and democracy. Black America has always been truly American.

America has declared a Negro History Week in February, the month that gave birth to George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass—three of the greatest of great Americans. That is as it shoul be. Thus we honor them and ourselves. But in the throes of this war for national liberation, words without deeds are nothing. We cannot let that declaration be an idle gesture.

President Roosevelt in his recent message on the state of the Union called upon us to study the history of our country. Negro history is an inseparable part of American history. No white man knows the history of the U.S.A. who does not know the historical background of his black neighbor. No black man knows that history who does not know of his own people's contributions to the economic, political and cultural development of this magnificent nation of ours. This history has been hidden from both. Those who wanted a divided America could not teach Negro history. Our enemies within have always distorted American history. Thus was their power made secure.

We have never solved completely one major crisis in the life of our country. Not **one.** Think of that. Why? Many economic and political factors have mitigated against complete solution. Behind all was the aim of tory, copperhead and fascist-minded to keep the Negro in "his place" **and thereby keep white labor in its place.** Yet all of our crises have been crises of democracy. We, white and black, have wanted land, work, the right to vote, bread, or an education. Only our unity would have made these things possible. Therefore we had to be divided. Those who have owned and controlled the economic wealth of this land have always known this. We, the people, never fully recognized or understood

(Continued on Page 8)

Stalingrad Heroes Fight on the Oder

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—Among the troops which took a leading part in Marshal Ivan Konev's great victory on the Oder was a corps commanded by Lt. Gen. Rodimtsev.

Exactly two years ago today, in a shell-pocked building in Stalingrad, I interviewed Rodimtsev, then a major general.

This 39-year-old lieutenant general is one of the youngest and at the same time one of the most seasoned commanders of this war. A machine gun specialist in Spain, he got his baptism of fire at Madrid in 1936, 1939 found him storming the Mannerheim Line in Finland, and in 1942 he parried German blows from the frontier to Stalingrad.

The story of Rodimtsev's Guards Division during the defense of Stalingrad is one of the epics of this war. But when I tried to mulct that story from him, Rodimtsev warded off my questions as stubbornly as he defended Stalingrad.

TALKS OF FAMILY

Instead, he displayed a soldier's eager enthusiasm telling me about his wife, who is a stenographer, and his two daughters, Ira and Natasha, then nine and four years old, respectively.

Now, on the Oder, Rodimtsev's Guards have added fresh laurels to their glorious Stalingrad standards. While pioneer units were busy assembling pontoon bridges for tanks and artillery, Rodimtsev's guardsmen were felling trees for rafts and canoe-like flimsy coracles.

Under cover of darkness and a solid archway of red hot metal, the guards singly and in groups negotiated the 600-yard wide Oder.

Miniature iceblocks forming in the slowly-freezing river barred the way, as artillery and mortar shells sent fountains of water and ice fragments soaring skywards.

But nothing, not even the German machine gunners honeycombining the high left bank, could deter the Red Army men.

Other units on the left and right of Rodimtsev followed suit. The crossings were made at scores of different points along a 50-mile stretch of river bank.

NAZIS CONFUSED

Before the enemy knew what it was all about, he was assailed at point after point, attacked from the north, the south and even from the rear which he thought was perfectly secure. Fooled by the multiplicity of the blows, the Germans were unable to tell the main blows from purely diversionary actions.

Counter-attacks followed. Hand to hand fighting developed, but no amount of desperation availed the baffled enemy.

Guns and planes effectively covered the gallant men deepening the bridgeheads, and meanwhile pioneers were completing pontoons for heavy guns and armor. These too were laid down in surprising profusion and soon tank corps and brigades and masses of mobile guns were streaming north and south along the left bank, aiding the infantry in storming Beief, Ohlau, Loven and other Oder strongholds.

Konev's latest achievement ranks with some of his most brilliant victories. The bridgeless river, not yet solidly frozen, 600 yards wide, faced his men. The high left bank was honeycombed with machine gun nests. Beyond stretched miles of mine fields and trenches. Still farther in the rear were massed batteries of guns and mortars. Picked divisions and not Volksturm units manned this powerful defense zone.

THE VISTULA LINE

Yet the Oder Line, despite the fanatically desperate resistance failed to hold. It went the way of the Vistula Line, and with it went all speculation as to whether the Red Army would halt at the Oder for a fresh build-up.

Marshal Konev possesses a powerful auxiliary industrial base at the immediate rear of his armies and this means that to a considerable extent local resources captured from the enemy are solving his supply problem.

Dorothy Thompson as Saleslady

By HANS BERGER

Sometimes Dorothy Thompson throws away all her high sounding phrases and talks plain business. Her "moral" principles with regard to the treatment of Germany come down to questions of dollars and trade.

Trade and dollars, of course, are important, and we understand very well the objective function of certain liberal ideologies, which talk of earthly things with the accents of angels.

Dorothy Thompson

But apparently unaccustomed to plain talk about business, Miss Thompson becomes very hard boiled, even cynical, in dealing with it. She protests vehemently against the idea that the Germans shall pay reparations in order to help to restore that which they destroyed.

And why? Because, if the Germans repair the damage they have caused, the peoples of Europe would not buy from the United States all the goods necessary to restore their destroyed cities, factories, and farms. Don't let the Germans pay reparations, she cries, otherwise we cannot make business out of the destruction of Warsaw, Stalingrad and thousands of other towns and villages.

Miss Thompson formulated this noble and "power-politics-less" thought in the New York Post for Feb. 9:

"On the contrary, the universal world problem is how to employ one's own labor, keep one's own factories going and find markets.

"One part of the world could use both: The Soviet Union. But we are counting on helping our own economy by selling machinery and goods to the Soviets. We look forward to that as one of our most hopeful markets. Do we eliminate the German competitor by forcing him to deliver for nothing goods produced at substandard wages, to the market where we want to sell goods produced by highly-paid American labor?"

BLEEDING HEART FOR CASH

Until now we believed Miss Thompson's heart was bleeding for the Germans. But in reality her heart bleeds when she considers that a part of the Soviet Union would be rebuilt by the Germans, instead of making the Soviets pay for this reconstruction in cash to American business. Dorothy Thompson is very sorry for every dollar the Germans will have to pay in kind and labor power to their former victims!

Miss Thompson, of course, forgets that the trade with the Soviet Union and other destroyed European countries will hardly be disturbed by the German reparations. First, the destruction is so tremendous that Germany's reparation alone cannot restore them. Furthermore, the unlimited possibilities for the development of Soviet economy and the task of European industrialization offers a tremendous potential market for the United States despite German reparations.

And lastly, it is unrealistic to believe that the Soviet Union and other European countries will renounce German reparations only in order to make all the business dreams of Miss Thompson come true. **But at least we have finally uncovered what her fight "for Germany" really means.**

Good Neighbor Policy Begins In Fight Against Jim Crow

(Continued from Page 7)

this indivisibility of democracy. The top sought to solve each crisis at our expense. It has always dropped the burdens of a crisis upon the shoulders of the masses of Americans; it has always placed the greatest burdens on the Negro.

That is how the richest country in the world has come to have one-third of its people ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed. That is the reason why the South is the Number One economic problem of the nation. We must learn that story of poverty in the midst of untold wealth. If the postwar period is to bring an economy of expansion that lesson must be learned. Through it all runs the history of the oppression of Negro America. Learn the story of what prejudice costs us all in terms of blood and sweat and tears—and lives.

White and black America have worked together in fullest harmony. Poor whites and poorer blacks gave the South a mighty forward start after the Civil War. Learn the history of the Reconstruction Period. That's a crucial page in the history of Negro America, white America — all America. Learn the true history. Forget the "Birth of a Nation." Ignore "Gone With the Wind." Both are filled with conscious lies. Both blind white and black America to the path of unity that led out of slavery, the path that leads to peace abroad and the good neighbor policy at home. Learn the past and act upon it. The good neighbor policy must begin at home if it is to be effective.

During Reconstruction Negroes voted schools for the poor white and the Negro for the first time in our history. Education and the ballot would have prevented the impoverishment of the South. We had won a great military victory but permitted reactionary Big Business to sell out the peace. We were duped. We allowed the landlords to rob the nation. Whose fault is it that the South is our Number One economic problem? White America was told that only the Negro was involved. That's a lie. We were told states' rights were good. That's a lie. White America was deceived. The whole country has suffered. Democracy is indivisible. Don't think that only those Americans are the losers who suffer from insufficient food and clothes and shelters. The moral fibre of the nation was weakened. The whole country has been held back—economically, politically, and—above all—culturally.

Follow me a moment. Read the report on Economic Conditions of the South prepared for the President by the National Emergency Council. It's a bitter story: wasted land and wasted water power; the dust bowl and the flood—both uncontrolled. Illiteracy, a population suffering from malnutrition and its diseases, wasted human resources; a population robbed of the vote; the lowest wages, private and public income at bottom levels, inadequate and insufficient food, wretched housing, child labor, prostitution at its highest level. That is one side of the South. The responsibility is a national one because the polltaxers can be handled, and handled democratically. They have always used terror. We need now only use the ballot and National Unity. Reconstruction teaches this; so, too, does National Unity.

The southern landlord has won a dominant place in the political life of our country through the denial of democracy to Americans—white and black. The men who have brought poverty to that section of our land with the aid of reactionary Northerners in business and politics now control the most strategic congressional committees. They have reached this spot by getting the majority of white Americans to remain silent in the face of the exploitation and oppression of black America. National Unity can and must end this scheme of things.

Racism must be rooted out of American life. We must strike at its roots. President Roosevelt says in his message on the state of the Union: America has always believed in the freedom of opportunity and that equality of opportunity is a major objective. That is true. We have failed to attain that objective because in school, church, press, theater, movies, and radio we have allowed our true history to be hidden. We must learn the cause of racial hatred as well as the effects. We must destroy the cause. Our cultural institutions, North and South, have been in the hands of those who were agents of or feared reaction. The Century of the Common Man demands a cultural revolution. We can rescue our true history. We can create a good neighbor policy for home consumption on the basis of our knowledge of our past. America has a great future. Let us learn its past. That is one sure guide.

Italy Labor Asks Land Reforms

ROME, Feb. 11 (ALN).—A program of land reform for Italy, emphasizing "the disappearance of of large landed estates," was adopted by the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) in Naples last week, at a convention marked by a spirit of unity among the three dominant political groups within the CGIL.

The land reform program, presented by Achille Grandi, Christian Democratic co-secretary of the CGIL, urged that publicly and privately owned uncultivated or poorly cultivated land be immediately distributed among farm workers, workers' cooperatives and peasant families.

Poles Take Pledge To 1921 Constitution

WARSAW, Feb. 11 (Polpress).—The new oath taken by judges and state officials includes a pledge to be baithful to the Polish constitution of 1921.

Each official being sworn in also promises to guard the state interests and welfare of the Polish nation.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow Manhattan

ELIZABETH LAWSON reviews "Freedom Road" as Henry Hudson Club celebrates Negro History Week. Tues, Feb. 13, 8:30 P. M., Hotel Newton, 94th St. & Broadway. Admission Free.

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Senate to Aid Small Business With Government Holdings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The Senate Small Business Committee will try to create 60,000 new small companies from the government's huge aluminum and magnesium holdings, Chairman James E. Murray, D., Mont., said tonight.

The committee will begin hearings Feb. 27 on postwar development of the aluminum and magnesium industries. With government and business representatives, it will study ways of stimulating competition and ending monopoly.

Murray said that wise disposition of government investments can help a lot toward realizing President Roosevelt's goal of 60,000,000 postwar jobs.

"This hearing is to be no witch-hunt," he said. "It is the cooperative effort of private industry, big and little, with government, to develop the full facts surrounding the light metals industries and the problems of disposing of the government's huge holdings in them."

The nation's capacity to produce aluminum has increased seven-fold since the war. The productive capacity of magnesium is 100 times the prewar level. Murray said production can be expanded still more.

Industrialists who will take part in the committee's study include Henry Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, and Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Co.

Chicago Modern Book Shop Opens Tuesday

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The grand opening of Chicago's Modern Book Store in its new location 163 No. Michigan Ave., takes place Tuesday.

The occasion will also mark the 73d birthday of Sam T. Mammersmark, manager and veteran Chicago book dealer, a pioneer in the promotion of progressive literature and periodicals in the midwest. Hammersmark has been active in labor circles in this area for the past forty years.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

About 80 per cent of the veterans now at school under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights are working at the college level, with only 20 percent enrolled in trade or junior classes. The 12,844 men now attending school are provided scholarships covering tuition and other classroom expenses up to $500 per school year and maintenance of $50 per month for single men and $75 for men with dependents.

Of this total 12,589 men are in school and 275 are taking "on the job training" in industrial plants. Veterans going to school include 9,671 in colleges; 328 in teachers' and normal schools; 1,979 in trade schools; 227 in junior colleges and 386 in other schools.

Up to December, 1944, the Veterans Administration received 36,778 applications for educational benefits and 33,256 had been authorized. Under the GI Bill of Rights all veterans are eligible to one year of subsidized education if he can meet the requirements of the studies he wishes to undertake.

* * *

Sens. James Murray of Montana and James Mead of New York have introduced a bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly know as the GI Bill of Rights. The amendment is designed to liberalize the bill's unemployment insurance provisions. Labor has called for improvements of this section. The amendment main features are:

1—The GI Bill of Rights now provides that a vet receive $20 a week while unemployed. The amendment provides for increasing this amount by $5 for each dependent up to a total of $15 for three or more dependents.

2—Under the GI Bill of Rights a vet must have had at least 9½ months' service before he is entitled to the full 52 weeks of full employment benefits. The amendment eliminates the requirement and makes all servicemen who have served 90 days or more eligible for the full 52 week's benefits.

3—As the act now stands, partial weekly unemployment benefits paid to partially employed vet are counted as full weekly benefits in figuring the maximum of 52 weeks of benefits. The amendment changes this and credits only the dollar amount actually paid out against the total amounts of benefits to which a serviceman would be entitled if he were totally unemployed.

Legion Sees Postwar Solution in Sales Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.— The American Legion, announcing the result of its survey, estimates that 42 percent of all workers must be in service and distribution jobs after the war. "Socialism" threatens the country, said the report unless 7,000,000 new sales and service jobs are created, said the report.

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In this corner

Who Ever Did Write That Song, 'Time Waits for No One?'

Bill Mardo

My, but aren't those oldtimers stealing the headlines of late?

Two veteran Jimmy's, Rafferty and Herbert, walked off with all the honors at Boston A.A. track meet Saturday night. Herbert, who'll be 30 when next his birthday rolls around, brought the crowd to its feet with an amazing last-lap sprint which overtook Elmore Harris at the wire in the Hollis Cup 600.

Remember, friends, it was just seven years ago when the same Jimmy Herbert last captured the Hollis Cup award.

Jimmy Rafferty, who is likewise tipping the 30-year mark, likewise taught those upstarts a few things about running in the Bean City. Mister R. won his second mile race in two weeks, leading Rudy Simms and Tommy Quinn to the tape in the Hunter Mile. The time was 4:14.3, not enough to worry Gunder Hagg, we grant you, but when you get to be Rafferty's age the clock is no longer an important factor.

* * *

And how about old Double-X Foxx? The 37-year-old gaffer has just affixed his signature to another year in the big-time. Not as coach or scout, which the Cubs wanted him back as this season. No sir. The old homerun king just grunted and said no thank you but my legs are as good as ever. Jimmy was fibbing, but evidently the Phillies figure there's enough power left in Foxx's bat to break up a few games here and there.

So this year it's Foxx with the Phillies and don't we all wish one of the game's greatest some mighty fine hunting? Jimmy's legs are most definitely not as good as ever, but give him a fat one to lean on and there won't be any need for him to run around those basepaths, now will there?

Course, there's one guy who makes all the rest look like chumps, when it comes to the matter of pushing back those years. A 52-year-old fellow named Tilden (first name not Jimmy) is in town and warming up for his benefit match at the 17th Regiment Armory next Saturday night.

Big Bill is in his 47th year of tennis competition, he captured his first cup at the age of seven. But the boundless enthusiasm and love for tennis still bubbles over in this amazing guy, who now makes his living teaching the game to young hopefuls in Los Angeles.

The really remarkable thing about this tennis immortal is that for a few minutes of every set he can still stand up against the best men around. One thing he'll probably never lose as long as he's able to lift a racquet, is that blinding service in which you can almost hear the ball whistle, "Outta my way son, or I'll knock you down."

The Adventures of Richard—

A Bit of High Finance

By Mike Singer

When Jimmy offered to sell Richard his ice-skates, there began one of the shrewdest business negotiations in history.

"How much?" Richard asked.

"Six dollars, and that's cheap, too, for these skates."

"Then why are you selling them?"

"They're getting too small, hurt my feet."

"I got almost the same size feet you got."

"Try them on and see."

"No charge now for trying them on?"

"They feel ok," he said, walking on and right through the living room rug. "How much did you say you want for them?"

"Six dollars."

"How much without the shoes?"

"They can't come without the shoes, it's made with the shoes."

"They're old skates, ain't they? You mustav used them a million times."

"I only skated twice this year and besides I just sharpened the blades."

"How's about trying them for about a week."

"Nothing doing. If you don't want them, Fiekel will buy them."

"How much does he want to pay?"

"Six dollars."

"Where's he gonna get six dollars?"

"I'm worrying where you're going to get six dollars."

"I can get maybe four dollars."

"Six dollars, that's my price."

"Suppose I don't like them after I try them. Do I get my money back?"

"Hey, Rich, this is no auction sale. Six bucks."

"Leave them here, I'll ask my father later."

"Yeh and take a chance on your sneaking out and trying them in the gutter? Nothing doing."

"You wanna sell them or argue, which?"

"Look, how much did you say you got?"

"Four dollars."

"I'll sell it for five."

"Sold."

And that's how Richard bought a pair of skates for five dollars.

Hot Stove Stuff . . .

Well, the four-man committee of Don Barnes, Sam Breadon, Phil Wrigley and Alva Bradley is still playing "Commissioner-Comissioner. Who's Got the Commissioner?"

So far it's a wide-open race, with latest reports having itt hat Shirley Temple may be offered the job. . . . if she can find enough time between school-work.

* * *

Yesterday was Col. Larry McPhail's last day in an Army uniform. As of today, the new Yankee president is a civilian, but subject to immediate call should the Army want him again.

* * *

Tom Sunkel, veteran lefthander was sold by the Dodgers to St. Paul of the American Association. Used mostly in relief roles last season, Sunkel won one and lost three for Brooklyn. The southpaw twirler was formerly with the Giants and Cardinals.

The first to enter the 1945 holdout ranks publicly was Billy Jurges, New York Giant infielder. Jurges advised Manager Mel Ott that he was retiring from baseball to devote his time to running his tavern and hotel and perhaps play a few semi-pro games. But it developed that the one-time star shortstop was dissatisfied with the cut which his 1945 contract called for.

The years have crept up on Jurges—he is nearing 37—and a succesison of injuries has dropped him far below his peak years when he was classed as one of the best shortstops in the majors.

But the situation is different now, for as much as he has slipped, Jurges probably still would make a few of the major league teams.

— Pop Shots and Dribbles —

NYU Too Late; Redmen Meet Army Wednesday

by Phil Gordon

That was as game a try as you'll ever see in any basketball game, the last-ditch rally put on by NYU against Notre Dame before a record crowd of 18,210 tense spectators at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Behind by 17 points at halftime and 23 points in the rear with 10 minutes of the second half gone, the Violets suddenly started clicking with fury. Big Adolph Shayes, the 16-year-old freshman in his Garden debut, began to find the basket from underneath while Sid Tannenbaum and Don Forman dropped them in from the outside. Before many minutes had passed, the Violets were trailing by 59-49.

Midway in the last half, the Irish sensation Buddy Hassett went out of the game on personals, practically cutting Notre Dame's effectiveness in half. So with the clock reading five minutes to go, NYU was now six points behind, 60-54. But suddenly the Irish began to find themselves again and Ratterman and Boryla came through with three field goals. The Cann-men managed to come back to within six points of Irish once more, but it was a question of too little and too late.

Notre Dame put on a beautiful exhibition in the first half, clicking with nearly everything attempted by them. Gearing its attack around Buddy Hassett, the Irish simply overwhelmed the Violets. Vince Boryla and George Ratterman couldn't seem to miss the basket . . . and these boys scored 24 points apiece in the game. . . . Adolph Schayes paced the Violets with 16 points and proved quite a sensation. Sid Tannenbaum racked up 14 markers, and Al Grenert popped through with 11 tallies.

The revamped Brooklyn College didn't look too worse for the wear as they swamped weak St. Francis in the opener, 58-41.

The big game of the week takes place out of town on Wednesday, when the sensational Army squad meets its toughest assignment of the year against St. John's.

Army, despite its great record, has some noticeable flaws in its makeup, and you can bet that the great opportunists from St. John's will exploit those weaknesses to the hilt. . . . Should be quite a game.

That Man Maurice!

By ramming home two goals Saturday night against the Detroit Red Wings, Maurice Richard of the Montreal Canadiens tied the modern National Hockey League record of 43-goals in a season.

Of course Richard may already be the undisputed holder of a new record by the time you read this, but as of this writing (Sunday) the ashy right wing of the Canadiens was still co-champ. (We went to press too early for results of the Canadiens-Rangers shindig at the Garden last night.)

Meanwhile out at Toronto Saturday evening, the cellar-ridden Chicago Black Hawks pulled a major upset of the season by dumping the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-1.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1150 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road to Life
WOR—News, Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Breakfast with Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—U.S. Navy Band
WOR—News; Answer Man
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—JackBundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Jane Cowl—Talk
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Mary Marlin
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WJZ—Appointment with Life
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—John Gambling
WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—News; Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Eleventh Annual National Pilgrimage of the American Legion to the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News, Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Variety Musicale
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Vincent Sheean, from Europe
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Waves on Parade
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun with Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Today's Romantics
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News, Talk, Music
WQXR—News; Music
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Ramona, Songs
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WJZ—News; Whose War—Talk
WABC—Sally Moore, Songs
WMCA—Leon Pearson, Comments
6:40-WEAF—Sports, Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today, News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., News
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—News; John W. Vandercook
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper
WMCA—Five Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News
WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Cecil Brown, News
WJZ—From Overseas—Ted Malone
WABC—Vox Pop Interviews
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Gladys Swarthout, Soprano
WOR—Sherlock Holmes
WJZ—Blind Date
WABC—Burns and Allen, Comedy
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Nelson Eddy, Baritone
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Ed Wynn Show
WABC—Radio Theater
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Worldwide News
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WMCA—75 Years of Hunter Women—Dr. George M. Shuster
WQXR—Musical Memory Game
9:30-WEAF—Information Please
WOR—Abe Lincoln's Story—Play
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WMCA—Musical Spotlight
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR—Dr. A. L. Sachar, News
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Amateur Show
WQXR—News; Opera Favorites
10:15-WOR—Paul Schubert, News
10:30-WEAF—Dr. I. Q. Quiz
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—John W. Bricker, Others at Lincoln Day Dinner, Waldorf Astoria Hotel
WABC—Johnny Morgan Show
WQXR—The Lonesome Train
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News, Music
WMCA—News, Music, Talk
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Author's Playhouse
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News, Music
WABC, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News (To 12:05)

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The Greatness of Frederick Douglass: He Understood Social Forces of His Time

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: TRIBUNE OF HIS PEOPLE. Selections from his work edited with an introduction by Philip S. Foner. International Publishers, 35 cents.

Reviewed by JAMES W. FORD

Frederick Douglass lived through and had influence on one of the decisive periods of the development of American democracy. And he introduced into the Civil War period which abolished slavery a fundamental element that affects the lives of 13,000,000 Negroes and is shaping the forward course of the nation in our own epoch.

What is it that distinguished Douglass' leadership in the advancement of American democracy? Frederick Douglass had unbounded faith in the forces that make up American democracy.

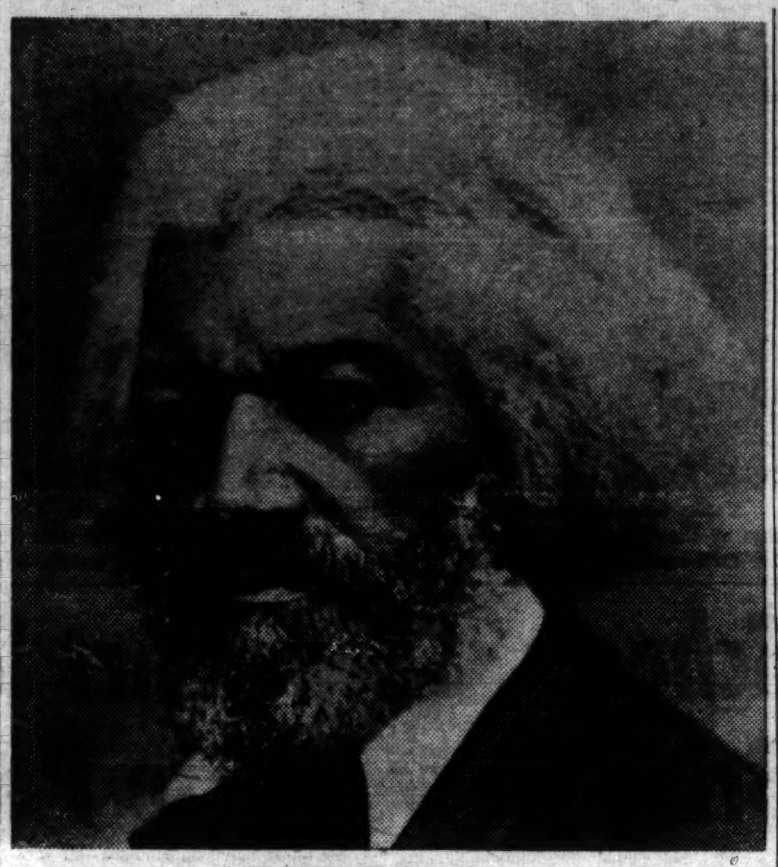
Douglass was born a slave, under a system in which the status of the slave was "simply that of a brute beast," a piece of property to be bought and sold at the will and caprice of a master. He was reared in these conditions with all their oppressive degradation of the human being and a people.

Philip S. Foner, who wrote the introduction and edited the selections in the booklet under review, says that Frederick Douglass "lifted himself up from bondage by his own efforts, taught himself to read and write, developed a great talent as a lecturer, editor and organizer, became a noted figure in American life and gained an international reputation as the spokesman for his people."

Douglass was a great democrat and effective political leader of his people because he understood the major social forces of his time and was able to see beyond oppression as a slave and choose those forces that could and did finally achieve Negro freedom. In this lies the greatness of Douglass. The American Revolution was one of those great liberating upheavals that gave birth to American democracy. Douglass caught the spirit of this first American democratic revolution and whatever limitations it had he had faith in it and saw its reincarnation coming forward in the second American revolution.

HATED SLAVERY

Douglass hated slavery with all his being. He hated it because of his living experience with it. Many men were sidetracked as to the course to be followed to abolish slavery. But Douglass was not sidetracked. Many men lost sight of the social forces at play and failed to see the allies in the struggle against slavery. But Dougless did not make the mistake made by good men who were not born slaves, and by some who were.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Garrisonians, for example, believed in Northern secession. They wanted to let the South go its way. They held that the Constitution itself was a pro-slavery document. Douglass sharply disagreed with this position and finally broke with Garrison. Douglass retorted:

"My argument against the dissolution of the American Union is this: It would place the slave system more exclusively under the control of the slaveholding states, and withdraw it from the power in the Northern states. . . . Within the Union we have a firm basis of opposition to slavery. . . ."

Slavery, said Douglass, "is opposed to all of the great objectives of the Constitution." Douglass was right. He was a greater democrat than Garrison. He had faith in the Constitution, which he saw as an instrument of human liberty. Douglass understod perfectly the full import of slavery. "The slave," he said, "was robbed by his master of all his earnings, above what was required for his bare physical necessities, and the white laboring man was robbed by the slave system of the just results of his labor, because he was flung into competition with a class of laborers who worked without wages."

FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

This idea was identical with the profound thought of Karl Marx that labor in a white skin cannot be free, nor can democracy be secure, as long as the Negro people are enthralled. This idea encompassed as allies of the Negro people all of the toiling whites in the United States and the great aid which the English working class gave to the struggle against slavery.

"I feel," said Douglass, "that the black man has as much right to stay in this country as the white man."

"We have grown up with this republic," said Douglass, "and I see nothing in her character, or even in the character of the American people, as yet, which compels the belief" that this question cannot be solved in the framework of American democracy.

SCHOLARLY CONTRIBUTION

It was this faith that impelled Douglass' wholehearted support of the Civil War to preserve the Union and free the slaves. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Douglass saw the end of slavery. He knew that "victory to the rebellion meant death to the Republic" and death forever to Negro freedom. He knew that it was not a white man's war but a war for the preservation of the Union. "The simple way, then," he said, "to put an end to the savage and desolating war now waged by the slave-holders, is to strike down slavery itself."

"Let the slaves and free colored people be called into service, and formed into a liberating army" was Douglass' rallying call to the Negro people. "With one courageous resolution," he said, "we may blot out the handwriting of ages against us."

Dr. Foner's introduction to the present volume is a scholarly and very readable contribution to our understanding of Douglass and his period. His selections from Douglass' writings and speeches merit high praise for their pertinence to the issues facing the American nation and the Negro people in our war of national liberation today. As Dr. Foner writes: "Never before in our history were the words of Frederick Douglass as significant as they are today."

We look forward to the two-volume edition of Douglass which Dr. Foner is preparing for International Publishers. This work will include letters and writings never published before.

The present war, in which the Negro people are giving their wholehearted support, has already of necessity brought about significant changes in a progressive direction in many spheres of life of the Negro people. And this bears out the conclusion that Douglass' leadership is having important bearing upon our struggles today. The goals of the Negro people are a part of the democratic goals of the entire nation. Every honest and sincere opponent of reaction and oppression in any form has understood that only the complete defeat and destruction of fascism in this war could assure continuation of human progress.

Douglass introduced a powerful political force into our epoch. The decisive democratic forces of today are supporting the Negro people. In other words, the present day world is taking over this question and it is solving it. Those who try to deny this fact are playing into the hands of the enemies of the Negro people and they are refusing to see that there is taking place in our country a process of unification in the direction of full equality and toward strengthening the democratic life of the nation as a whole.

The writings and speeches of Frederick Douglass included in this booklet are worthy of the most serious study of every Negro and every American patriot and opponent of fascism in any form.

All Hope and No Play

HOPE FOR THE BEST, by William McCleery. New comedy with Franchot Tone and Jane Wyatt. Presented by Jean Dalrymple and Marc Connelly at the Fulton, with Joan Wetmore, Leo Bulgakov, Jack Hartley, Doro Merande and Paul Potter. Staged by Mr. Connelly. Setting by Motley.

Reviewed by BILL MARDO

I think William McLeery, author of the new Franchot Tone-Jane Wyatt play at the Fulton Theater, exhibited a keen newspaperman's sense when he titled his well-meaning opus, "Hope for the Best."

Because that's exactly what the audience winds up doing for three long, talkative acts. Only the best never comes off.

More's the pity, for Mr. McLeery tried desperately to say something.

The play has to do with a young newspaper columnist who's been writing nothing but sweet, innocent pieces about the sky, the birds, and the manhole covers in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Only now, Michael Jordon becomes sincerely interested in discussing politics, the war, Congress and other vital topics more directly tied up with world affairs today. Very fine sentiments, we'll all agree. A real opportunity for the playwright to say something.

But then Mr. McLeery gets his characters all wrapped up in talk, talk, talk—and lo! so little of it about topical events. Jordan adds up to a pretty weak character, one minute convinced he has something to say, the next minute defeated. All depending upon which of two girls spoke to him last.

No real conflict develops out of the story, no real development, and little more than a hackneyed climax.

Franchot Tone is an adept, likeable performer, but suffers terribly by the limitations of his role. Other performances were adequate, but the players likewise had to contend with the lethargic script.

Perhaps we're just an old prejudiced sportswriter, but for us the evening's high point came in the second act, when Jane Wyatt demonstrates how her pop used to pitch for the old hometown team. Miss Wyatt really had her moment then. What form!

Music Today

MONDAY

National Orchestral Association, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P.M. Conductors, Leon Barzin and Charles Blackman; Vera Appleton and Michael Field, duo-pianists.

Overture to The Secret of Suzanne, Wolf-Ferrari

First Concerto for two pianos in C minor, Bach

Concerto for two pianos (first time), Fuleihan

Introduction to Khovantchina, Mussorgsky

Suite from Tsar Saltan, Rimsky-Korsakoff

New York City Symphony, City Center, 8:30 P.M. Conductors, Leopold Stokowski, and Heitor Villa-Lobos.

Fanfare for the Forces of Our Latin-American Allies ..... Cowell

First Part of the Sonata in E flat for pedal-clavier ..... Bach

Pastoral Symphony ..... Beethoven

Uirapuru (first time); Bachianas-Brasileiras ..... Villa-Lobos

Fredell Lack, violin, Town Hall, 8:30 P.M. Tartini's Fugue; Brahms' Sonata in A; Sarabande and Bourree, from Bach's Sonata in B minor; Vieuxtemps' Concerto in D minor! Alexei Haieff's Polka; Air; Ritornel (first time); Milhaud's Tijuca; Sumare; Stravinsky's A Young Maiden's Song; Scherzo, from The Firebird; Saint-Saens-Ysaye's Caprice.

Players and Singers, National Arts Club 15 Gramercy Park, 8:45 P.M.

Renaissance music for lute, recorder and virginals, played by Suzanne Bloch, Paul Smith, Joy Coombs, Betty Krohn, Beverly Robinson, Vladimir Alexieff, Margot Ramsay.

Seamen Prepare For Negro History Week

Leading artists, scholars and trade unionists will participate in a noteworthy program prepared jointly by the National Maritime Union and United Seamen's Service in celebration of Negro History Week, Feb. 11-18. The opening program, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon will feature a union forum led by Joseph Stack, New York Port Agent on The Role of Negroes in the Merchant Marine. The afternoon, 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. will be devoted to entertainment by Carlotta Franzel of Carmen Jones, Seymour Penzner of Sing Out, Sweet Land; Pearl Primsu, Kenneth Spencer and Una Mae Carlisle.

The Wednesday session (12 noon) will be devoted to discussions on The Negro in Medicine, The Achievements of George Washington Carver, Sydenham Hospital's Interracial Program and other topics. On Thursday (12 noon), Dr. W. A. Hunton, Education Director, Council of African Affairs and Miss Margaret Schlauch, professor English literature, New York University, will address a forum on The Negro and The World. Friday's session (12 noon), will feature a showing of the War Department film The Negro Soldier.

Lawrence Tibbett Interviewed on Air

Lawrence Tibbett, concert artist and star of The Hit Parade, will be interviewd by Radie Harris over the Blue Network today, Saturday, at 12:15 p.m.

Tibbett, who will appear at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening, in the first of W. Colston Leigh's series, Introduction to Fame, will give Miss Harris' listeners some idea of this new venture.

FilmTechnique Courses

Registration starts today for the spring term at the Institute of Film Techniques at City College.

MOTION PICTURES

FOURTH BIG WEEK
GREAT SOVIET EPIC!
"Action packed drama." —N. Y. Times
"Recommended" —PM
ARTKINO Presents MOSCOW SKIES
Cont. from 9 A.M.
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42d & 41st

— RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL —
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 8:30 A. M.
"A SONG TO REMEMBER"
PAUL MUNI • MERLE OBERON
Introducing CORNEL WILDE
A Columbia Picture in TECHNICOLOR
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 8:45, 11:21, 1:59, 4:47, 7:35, 10:23
Stage Show at: 10:37, 1:13, 3:51, 6:39, 9:30

Laird CREGAR Linda DARNELL George SANDERS
"Hangover Square"
On Stage MILTON BERLE in Person
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

IRVING PLACE
14th St. & Union Square • GR. 5-6975
NOW PLAYING AT POPULAR PRICES
SENSATIONAL SOVIET HIT
ARTKINO Presents The Rainbow
Plus: "Russian National Chorus," Songs From U.S.S.R.
EXTRA: "57,000 Nazis in Moscow"

Expose of Germany's Degenerate
THE PRIVATE LIFE of PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS
GREAT 3 UNIT PROGRAM
First Downtown Showing
WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY
Extra: KATHERINE DUNHAM
And West Indian Revue in Technicolor
CITY Theatre 14th St. Nr. 4th Ave.

BROOKLYN

REO THEATRE, Stone & Pitkin Aves. BROWNSVILLE
ARTKINO Presents The Rainbow
LATEST WAR NEWS

THE STAGE

LAST 4 WEEKS
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK 45th W. of 8th Ave.
Evngs. 8:30, Matinees THURS. & SAT. 2:30

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." N. Y. TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON
NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE THEA., B'way & 40 St. PE. 6-9541
Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED and SAT. at 2:40
(Matinees Nex Week: THURS. and SAT.)

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
By Herbert and Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
MAJESTIC THEA., W. 44th St. CI. 6-0730
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
ON THE TOWN
Prod. Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO NANCY WALKER
ADELPHI, 54th St. East of B'way. CI. 6-5697
Evgs.: Mon. thru Fri. $1.20 to $3.40; Sat. $1.20 to $6. Mats. Mon. & Sat. $1.20 to $3.60. Tax Incl.

MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
VERA ZORINA and CANADA LEE in
THE TEMPEST By William Shakespeare
with ARNOLD MOSS
ALVIN, W. 52. Evs. 8:30, $1.20-3.60. Mats. Mon, Sat

"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—a classic!"—Rascoe, World-Tel.
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 59th St.
Evgs. at 8:30 Mats Wed., Sat. & Wash. Bthdy.

Daily Worker
New York, Monday, February 12, 1945

Late Bulletins

1st Cavalry Crosses Pasig River In Southeastern Manila

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Feb. 12 (UP).—The U. S. First Cavalry Division driving into southern Manila had made a second crossing of the Pasig River, it was announced today.

The crossing was made near the Philippines Racing Club in southeast Manila and about a mile northwest of a previous crossing near San Pedro Makati.

Pushing west, the cavalry cleared the Santa Ana district of Manila and then pushed southward to the vicinity of the Nielson airdrome. The 37th Division, attacking frontally across southern Manila from bridgeheads on the south bank of Pasig, continued driving through the Ermita district against stubborn opposition.

Showdown on George Bill In House This Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The House reaches a showdown on tthe Senate-approved George Bill this week amid indications that further delay may defeat the measure's purpose—to keep Henry A. Wallace's hands off the Federal lending powers.

Republicans and Southern Democrats who have led the House fight against Wallace appeared ready tonight to accept a compromise that would clear the way for Wallace's confirmation as Secretary of Commerce.

Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga), warned the Senate may confirm Wallace with full powers over financing if the House bottles up his bill or makes drastic changes.

The House coalition failed to have the bill pigeon-holed in committee and have retreated in their efforts to amend it so drastically that Mr. Roosevelt would veto it.

But they still are holding out for an amendment that would bar Wallace, as Secretary of Commerce, from membership on the board of the Import-Export Bank. Administration leaders are not expected to object too strenuously.

The real test will come Wednesday when the Rules Committee aligned 7 to 5 against Wallace, meets again to frame a rule on the George Bill.

Buck-Passing Marks ADA Action

CHICAGO, Feb. 11. — As the American Dental Association's board of trustees winds up its semi-annual meeting tomorrow (Monday), it finds itself up to the ears in conflicting reports on the dental school discrimination scandal.

While the board, following the steps of ADA president Dr. Walter H. Scherer, has repudiated the race bias reports of Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of the Council of Dental Education, these contradictions shape up:

• The board said that it was not authorized to speak for the ADA. It put the responsibility on the house of delegates which is not meeting at this time.

• An ADA spokesman revealed over the week end that all nine members of the Council have seen the report. Dr. Horner, in self defense, had said that the group approved its contents.

• The spokesman also disclosed that Horner's report was sent confidentially to the nation's 38 dental school, and not only to New York and Columbia Universities as had been revealed previously.

In its statement the board of trustees said it was of the opinion that "the membership of the dental profession and the association are opposed to a quota system which will discriminate against students on the basis of race, religion or on the basis of origin, and indicate their adherence to the American principle that all men, regardless of race, creed or color are entitled to equal opportunities and that their fitness to practice dentistry shall be determined solely by their capacities and attainments."

War Costs Seven Times World War I

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The war since Pearl Harbor has cost $238,000,000,000, seven times the total cost of World War I through June 30, 1919, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., revealed today.

Morgenthau spoke on an NBC broadcast sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. He told AFL members they have a dual responsibility in actual production of war weapons and in continued buying of bonds.

He revealed that 46 percent of E bonds have been purchased by workers through payroll plans. He said 85 million Americans now have bonds.

Nazi 'Executions' Seen as Trick

CBS correspondent Charles Shaw reported from Stockholm that the German announcement of the execution and imprisonment of former party leaders at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), Poland, was merely a cover for those men to join the organization which the Nazis plan to use after the war.

The correspondent said that the best information was that four men reported executed—Police President Von Salis, former Mayor Ernst, former government President Kuehn, andone Rontz—were not killed or jailed.

Yanks search a line of Nazi prisoners in a snow covered forest. The Yanks, members of the 4th Division of the U.S. Third Army, took these captives during a battle near the Roer River in Germany. Note the anti-tank gun (foreground) which is ready to meet any possible enemy counter-attack.

Schools, Shops, Art Shows Bring New Life to Poland

By LEV SLAVIN
Isvestia Special War Correspondent

Who are the people we see these days on the busy Polish highways? They are those uprooted from settled homes and scattered far and wide. It seems that liberated Poland is now settling down again. One man, whom the German occupation had cast up at Vzieszum, is cycling northward to his home in Kutno, with his few remaining goods and chattels behind him. Another is hurrying from Siedlece to Lodz to learn if his relatives are still alive. Some are making their way nearer to Gdynia and Poznan, in order to enter these cities immediately after their liberation.

Men of all sorts and conditions are driving along Poland's roads today, plowing through the soft January snow. Recruits march past singing. They are led by a heavily-moustached officer in a square cap—a veteran of the Kosciuszko Division—the first division of the Polish Army to enter the fight against the Germans and the first to enter Warsaw with the Red Army units.

From time to time one comes upon graves that look familiar. They are marked by little wooden pyramids crowned by a star. The graves of Russian soldiers. We passed them on the Polish Memorial Day for the fallen, when hundreds of Polish men and women set small saucer lamps among the flowers on these mounds, lighted them, and prayed for their liberators.

SMALL TOWNS ALIKE

We were near a small town when night fell. These small Polish towns are very much alike: part of them is usually asphalted, but here the unpaved market place is deep in heavy clay. They all have a miniature gasoline station, cabmen in long coats with tin buttons; little coffee-houses and shops with impressive names—like Olympia, Palermo, New Babylon—a large Gothic chapel,

Interest in this reform is now uppermost in the minds of the Poles. And the Polish dailies print news about the division of the landowners' estates, just as they print the communiques from the theatre of war.

This town has no native population. It is full of newcomers, most of whom are exiles from Poznan. The local people were brutally murdered by the Germans—only 70 survive out of 20,000.

The master of the house where I stopped, Stanislav Mankowski, a building contractor, says, shaking his gray head, "between 1918 and 1939, many Polish governments wanted to introduce this reform and couldn't."

"And why?" young Josef Marcinek demands hotly. "Because they did not want to—that's all! I've heard that the reform has gone very well in Atopol, Krinice and Lenow. My brother-in-law Jan Kopac lives in Lancut and he has gotten some land from Count Potocki's estate. The Polish magnates used to live there. And it is not so long since Potocki was receiving that hound Goering in his castle." Whereupon Marcinek calls Goering and Potocki a few choice names.

The man beside him is Eduard Mazur, a Praga worker of 26, very typical of the people of the new Poland. Formerly a railway fitter, he fought as a partisan in a detachment of the Ludowa Army. Now, in response to the Provisional Government's call, he is entering an officers' school. There are thousands like him, and they form the framework of the new body of Polish democratic officers.

Our conversation is interrupted by a commotion in the streets. Red Army units are marching through the town. Boots and hoofs clatter over the wooden pavements, machines flounder and sputter through the mud, hundreds of young voices are singing. Occasionally a burst of laughter, a word or two, the clang of arms, reaches our ears, and a gleam of light comes through a crack in the closed shutters as a car with blazing headlights passes.

Then all the windows are flung wide open. The people watch with respect and admiration as the great army marches westward.

This unusually quiet provincial town has the tempo of life in a capital. Many papers and magazines are published; several theatres are open. Polish, Soviet, American and French films are shown at the cinema. Most popular are Soviet pictures with scenes of Moscow.

Notices of meetings and congresses of various parties, societies and unions are seen everywhere. The first art exhibit in Poland since 1939 has been opened. The life that was broken in upon by the Germans is being revived with great zest. Many government and private schools are reopening: for example, the Organists School, the Merchants Association High School, etc. Three universities—the Lublin, Warsaw and Catholic—are open.

This is not the only town returning to life. In Byelostok and in recently liberated Radom, dozens of schools have resumed work. Poland is eagerly reaching out for the education of which she was deprived for so many years. Shops are opening; the cost of living is going down. This is a result of the money reforms and the general reorganization of life. Profiteering in staple products is forbidden by government decree. Special notices announce the arrest of those found guilty of speculation.

From all over liberated Poland people are coming to Lublin, and it is probable that there are more people passing through it than there are native Lublin citizens. In the thronged streets you can see a rugged peasant who looks as though he has stepped out of the pages of a Sienkiewicz novel. He has just come to consult someone in the government office about his land, and has brought along a horse, provisions and the old plan of allotment.